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NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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RETURN TO OLD SYSTEM REJECTED

London 8 DAYS in English No 20, 23 May 81 pp 16-17

[Article by Michel Szwed-Cousins]

[Text]

ALGERIA'S PRESIDENT, Chadli Benjedid, has thrown down the gauntlet over his plans to get his country's economy moving. Giving the clearest indication yet that he plans to liberalise the sector, he made it plain in a May Day speech that he would brook no opposition from hardliners who want a return to the old system of centralised control favoured by the late President Houari Boumedienne.

While not actually mentioning the hardliners by name, it was clear from his quite bitter attack to whom he was referring. Labelling them 'subversives' who were out to overthrow the Algerian brand of socialism and its workings, he urged them to take care, warning that the authorities would 'not hesitate to use revolutionary discipline' against them if the circumstances demanded it.

The battle between the pragmatists, led by the president, and the hardliners has been going on behind closed doors for over a year. Last July Chadli Benjedid scored a notable victory by ousting his ideological rival Salah Yahyaoui from the latter's post as party coordinator, though as the most prominent hardliner Yahyaoui still retains considerable influence. The president's May Day speech was the first time the battle had been brought out in the open. 'We must distinguish,' he told Algerians, 'between those who are for and those who are against the revolution. Equally we must be aware of who is really the committed socialist, when

it comes to socialism according to the Algerian way of seeing it, as contained in the National Charter.'

Chadli Benjedid pinpointed the country's economic performance as the battle zone. Taking a leaf out of E. Schumacher's book, *Small is Beautiful*, the president made it clear that if productivity is to be increased, there will have to be a radical restructuring of the economy. Algeria, with one of the highest population growth rates in the world — 3.2 per cent a year — is having increasing difficulties feeding itself. Last year, the value of food imports from France, one of its principal suppliers, more than doubled to \$215m.

So far the policy of Chadli Benjedid and the pragmatists has been to go for a breakup of one or two of the very large, over-bureaucratic and highly centralised state organisations, like the oil and gas company Sonatrach. But his May Day speech made it clear that this is only a beginning. Announcing a new economic lease of life, he said that several centralised enterprises would be split up.

More significant — and to the hardliners, more distasteful — is the president's attachment to the private sector. The whole role of the private sector had to be re-examined, he declared, announcing that the next meeting of the ruling National Liberation Front's central committee would be given over entirely to this issue. If the private sector was to play an important role,

its field of operations had to be properly defined, something that has not been done.

Just how far the limits will be relaxed remains to be seen, but what was noticeable in the president's speech was his sympathy for the peasants, owners of small businesses, businessmen, and others who 'earn their living by the sweat of their brow', a sentiment that contrasted only too noticeably with his implied criticism of state sector operations.

Chadli Benjedid's attack on the 'subversion' and his economic programme appear to have gone down well with the Algerian people. The leaders of Algeria's trade union organisation, UGTA, almost immediately announced its support for the president's plans, while the FLN, meeting at regional level afterwards to discuss the presidential address, were equally quick in giving grass roots support for the campaign against the hardliners. In Saida, for example, there was support amongst party activists for Bachir Khaldoun (a member of the FLN's central committee) who, 'pointing particularly to the FLN's ideology', spoke of the need to 'counteract the reactionaries' manoeuvrings'.

In the private sector there was the same sort of support. One trades unionist working in the private sector said that, while it was 'good that the National Charter considered the small businessman a natural ally of the revolution', the Charter had failed, in his view, by not defining the functions of the private sector.

If 'the lines of battle are now being drawn,' as a leading consultant on business

in Algeria explained last week, there are indications that it is not just the economy that is at stake. Privately, Algerian officials admit that the split between hardliners and pragmatists goes much further, covering relations with the Polisario and Libya. The hardliners want closer links with neighbouring Libya and more visible support for the Polisario in its battle with the Moroccans. The president, according to officials, is worried about the internal implications for Morocco of a major defeat by the Polisario.

Nor is the battle limited to internal party struggles. Despite the fact that Chadli Benjedid was appointed president very much as the military's candidate, there are reports of dissatisfaction in some sections of the army. This arises from his actions following the abortive uprising, in January last year, in the southern Tunisian town of Gafsa. The rebels crossed into Tunisia from Algeria, and following reports that local Algerian army officers had turned a sympathetically blind eye to what was going on, the president reportedly removed a number of officers.

Outside Algeria, however, there seems every confidence that Chadli Benjedid will carry the day. 'The pragmatists will win,' believes the business consultant. But time is not on their side. 'If they don't get it right soon, then they will be in real trouble' as far as the economy is concerned.

NATION'S TRADE GROWTH WITH BELGIUM NOTED

London 8 DAYS in English No 20, 23 May 81 p 37

[Text]

ENCOURAGED by the success of their recent Sonatrach-Distrigaz agreement on gas supply and prices, Algeria and Belgium are to strengthen cooperation in the trade and economic sectors. In a series of meetings held in Brussels on 6-7 May with high-ranking Belgian officials, including the minister for development cooperation, Robert Urbain, Algeria's minister for external trade, Abdelaziz Khellaf, made it clear that the climate was right for improved trade ties between the two countries.

He noted that the gas supply agreement would go a long way to increase Algeria's exports to Belgium, which have stagnated at around \$10.2m since 1974. Exports from the Belgium/Luxembourg Economic Union (BLEU) to Algeria on the other hand, increased from about \$185m in 1974 to \$685m in 1979.

Major Algerian exports to Belgium and Luxembourg include hydrocarbons, minerals and wine. Algeria is currently Belgium's leading market in the Third World and its second largest world market.

Commenting on Algeria's relations with Belgium at the Brussels Trade Fair, Khellaf underlined that the recent Sonatrach-Distrigaz agreement would benefit both sides, ensuring the regular supply of natural gas to energy-starved Belgium, and supporting Algeria in its efforts to re-evaluate the value of its major non-renewable energy sources. Khellaf stressed that Belgian firms had an important role to play in Algeria's national development plan for 1980-84. The role would be particularly crucial in the industrial sector, he said, where Algeria would be investing some \$23bn in the coming three years.

Belgian firms are involved in a number of projects currently under way in Algeria. These are worth about \$1.9bn, and include construction, hydroelectricity, energy,

industrial infrastructure, roads, ports and railways. Khellaf noted that a number of Belgian firms were also participating in the reconstruction programme for El Asnam drawn up by Algeria, and had supplied pre-fabricated houses to the region. Belgian offers for the supply of public transport facilities to El Asnam were currently being studied by Algiers, and provided the prices and financing were competitive, Khellaf said that they would be accepted.

Any future cooperation between the two sides would also have to take account of Algeria's demands for a 'real transfer of technology,' said Khellaf. The need to 'reactivate' links with the ten-member European Community was also highlighted by the Algerian minister in discussions with the EEC commissioner for development policy, Claude Cheysson.

Algeria and the EEC are linked by a 'preferential' agreement signed in 1976. The accord's different provisions, however, have not been fully exploited by the two sides. The EEC's \$136m aid package for Algeria, for instance, remains under-utilised, and to date only \$48m of the total has actually been sent to Algeria. EEC aid is expected to focus on the development of the country's economic infrastructure, professional training requirements, energy, agriculture and scientific cooperation. Total EEC exports to Algeria were valued at \$4bn for the first ten months of 1980. Imports from Algeria were estimated at \$3.5bn for the same period last year.

Algeria's interest in concluding long-term contracts for EEC food imports was underlined by Khellaf in his discussions with Cheysson. European experts stress that Algeria's food requirements are currently being met through increasing imports and that the EEC, with its own staggering food surpluses, could become a major partner for Algeria in this field.

ROLES OF VARIOUS RESISTANCE FACTIONS DISCUSSED

Rome L'UMANITA in Italian 15 May 81 p 5

[Fifth in a series of articles by Tomino Iani: "The Different Components in the Afghan Resistance Movement"]

[Text] The preceding instalments of this series analyzed Moscow's strategy for Afghanistan, while the ensuing instalments will examine the different units resisting the Soviet occupation and Karmal's government.

In the final reckoning, the outcome of the Soviets' policy in Afghanistan will depend upon the extent of the nation's opposition to it. We have already mentioned the shopkeepers' strikes. The direct consequence of one strike in Kabul last February was a rally of high school and university students, who demonstrated against the government. A signal date in the day and for another 5 days the Afghan students protested with growing vehemence, which led to violent clashes.

In addition to orchestrated manifestations--street processions, in this case--the students continue to voice their hostility to the government by boycotting their classes and distributing numerous "Shabnama," an Afghan term that translates literally into "nocturnal letters," or tracts denouncing the invaders, which are covertly distributed under the protective darkness of night.

Moreover, many cases have been ascertained of spontaneous assaults on Soviet soldiers and attacks against Russian and Afghan personnel in the government offices in Kabul. In a situation as difficult as the Afghan dilemma, which we have described in our preceding reports, it is altogether natural that such episodes as the interruption of transportation by acts of sabotage and partisan onslaughts against the Soviet and so-called "loyal" Afghan forces should be the order of the day.

While waves of discontent and hostility to the occupation are diffused all through the country, the intensity varies from region to region. Immediately after the invasion, the first hotbed of resistance was registered in the province of Badakhashan. The battles that broke out recurrently in this area were motivated not only by the usual reasons but also a special one: the region is inhabited prevalently by viscerally anti-Soviet Muslims of Central Asia who fled from the USSR during the Russian revolution. The enemy has attempted to isolate Badakhashan from the rest of Afghanistan mainly by deliberately causing a scarcity of food and deploying part

of their forces based in Central Asia to quell local uprisings. Another region which has been the scene of many battles is the valley of Konar in eastern Afghanistan.

In the aftermath of the revolts in Badakhshan and Konar, a growing number of rebellious centers have spread--although without any coordination--to other areas of the country, not excluding the periphery of Kabul. In fact, the opposition has succeeded in maintaining control over so many parts of Afghanistan that it has required the Soviets to redimension their control over the major cities. Jalarabad and Heirat, for example, were partially dominated by the opposition in the months of August and September 1980.

For the most part, the insurgent groups have been organized by the same men who opposed the Khalqi regime, headed by Taraki and Amin, whom they accused of "Stalinism." Because the Khalqi decrees were not founded on Islamic doctrine, the resistance movement nullified them. By forcing the rebels to fight for their freedom, the Soviet intervention has actually invested them with added legitimacy: the conflict is not, in fact, a domestic issue but a genuine war for freedom and national independence.

Among the many factions participating in the war against Moscow, the most prominent of them draw their inspiration and strength from the Muslim religion, which is why they maintain their headquarters in Pakistan and Iran, close to the Afghan frontier. Others are motivated by their hostility to Marxist ideology and, obviously, to secularism.

This is by no means a phenomenon of recent origin. Indeed, the "Young Muslims" and "Nedai-Haq" (the voice of truth) groups date back to the 1960s, as do the journals GAHIZ and NEDAI-HAQ.

One Muslim faction is the National Liberation Front, headquartered in Pakistan and led by Sebqatullah Mojadedi, descendant of a prominent Afghan family in close contact with the traditional Afghan ruling class.

Another group is called the Front for the Afghan Islamic Revolution, headed by Ahmad Gailani, who claims to be descended from the prophet Mohammed, a distinction which has not hindered him from achieving prosperity as a businessman. Gailani maintains close bonds with the deposed monarch, Mohammed Zahir Shah. The Islamic Party is split into two currents, one headed by Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, the other by Mohammed Yuhua Khalis. Hikmatyar has been living in Pakistan ever since Daoud was overthrown, having opposed the president preceding Karmal; now he runs a well organized party. The fifth group is the Islamic Association, led by Burhanuddin Rabbani, formerly professor of theology at the University of Kabul and the most active exponent of the movement for Muslim brotherhood, which cooperates closely with similar movements in other Islamic countries. Still another unit, which, however, counts few supporters, is Mohammed Nabi Mohammadi's Islamic Revolutionary Movement.

The most important faction, which has taken refuge in Iran, is the Islamic Movement of Afghanistan, led by Asef Mohseni Qandahari, who proclaims himself leader of Afghanistan's Shiites. Ideologically he is powerfully influenced by Khomeyni's Iranian revolution.

'AVANTI' INTERVIEWS AFGHAN REBEL LEADER

[FM231556 Rom AVANTI in Italian 17 Jun 81 pp 10-11]

[Interview with Afghan resistance leader Gen Mohamed Zafir by Daniele Moro in Peshawar; date not given: "Rebel Afghan General Reports Large-Scale Intervention by Cuban Troops"]

[Text/Question] On Thursday, 11 June, Kabul Radio announced Babrak Karmal's resignation as prime minister. Ali Keshtmand has been announced as his successor. Do you believe that this constitutes a turning point, or will things continue as before?

[Answer] He is not a new figure; we have known him for some time. This Keshtmand is a representative of Karmal's, and of his same faction (the Parcham as opposed to the Kalq). When the Taraki government first came to power, when Karmal and his followers were sent abroad, Keshtmand was one of the few representatives--perhaps the most important--of the Parcham faction to remain in the government. He worked for Karmal's return by organizing a coup in August 1978. He was discovered and arrested. On Karmal's return he became deputy premier.

[Question] But there are persistent rumors that the Soviets want to rid themselves of Karmal and to replace him with a much less compromised person....

[Answer] There is no basic difference between Karmal (who remains party chairman and secretary) and Keshtmand. The Russians want to mislead the public with these minor leadership changes. In fact it is the Soviets, moving the pawns from behind the scenes, who count. Nobody in the Afghan Government has the capacity and authority to perform an autonomous function.

[Question] The economist recently published a report that the Afghan army was decreased from 80,000 to 20,000 troops since the time of the Soviet invasion. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes. The 80,000 troops who formed the Afghan army have mostly surrendered to the Mojahedin. In any case the Soviets themselves had already begun to dismantle the Afghan army even before the Red army arrived.

[Question] How?

[Answer] First by introducing pro-Soviet elements. The small groups that still wanted to combat these puppets of the Russians were gradually eliminated to facilitate the Red army's arrival. For instance, 2 years ago in Herat the Afghan garrison was bombarded directly by the Russians and eliminated. The Afghan people, including the army, soon realized what was happening. Practically none of the original 80,000 is left. The approximately 20,000 remaining troops are not real soldiers but youngsters, some enlisted as followers of the Parcham, others for money and others by force, rounded up in the streets. Even 14-year-old boys are taken, but many of them manage to escape.

[Question] It seems that the Soviets have taken many students to the USSR and Bulgaria. It seems that they are there to complete their studies. Some people maintain that they are hostages of a kind.

[Answer] No. That is no so: they are not hostages. They are there to receive modern military instruction.

[Question] Military?

[Answer] Yes, yes, military. Nothing else. No, they are not even university students. They are very young boys.

[Question] How many people are we talking about?

[Answer] There are about 10,000 Afghan students in the USSR for military, not civilian instruction. When they are enrolled, in Kabul or other parts of the country, they are told that they are going to complete their civilian education, but when they arrive they are enlisted.

[Question] Are the majority of the Soviet troops now originally from European Russia or from the Muslim zones?

[Answer] Let us start at the beginning. When the Red army arrived Babrak was misled: "We are sending you aid to support you and later we will withdraw when things have been resolved," was basically what he was told. He accepted these conditions. Babrak Karmal in turn guaranteed the Russians that he had the people's backing. "When I arrive nobody will oppose me; it will not even be necessary to fight," he said.

[Question] So in your opinion, General, was there an error of assessment?

[Answer] No. It was a deliberate deception by Karmal. Meanwhile, almost 100,000 Russian troops have arrived by land and air. The majority of them originate from the Muslim areas of the USSR, close to our borders. On their arrival the Soviet troops were divided into various garrisons throughout the country. The resistance against the Russians began from that very moment.

The Muslim troops have not fought against us. In the first phase of the war the Mojahedin captured a vast quantity of Soviet weapons, with which we are still fighting. Throughout the country the reaction against the Soviet invasion began with the capture of military materiel from the enemy.

[Question] When you refer to military materiel, are you referring solely to Soviet materiel or is there also materiel from other sources--Czechoslovak, for instance?

[Answer] The military materiel is all Russian--but not the troops. But we will talk about that in a moment. In short, on the logistic plane the invasion took place in three phases. First the troops were grouped together, then they were split into small units, and then they were mostly recalled to the capital.

About 6 months after the start of the invasion the Russians realized that the Muslim troops were not satisfactorily combating the Mojahedin and recalled them. At that time the figure mentioned was 10,000-15,000 Soviet troops withdrawn.

[Question] General, are you referring to former President Giscard d'Estaing's "disclosures" at last summer's Venice summit?

[Answer] Yes. In any case the morale of the rest of the army was low. New troops were, therefore, sent. It was at that time that the Soviet troops were joined by Cuban ones.

[Question] General Zafir, are you saying that Cuban troops have also been fighting in Afghanistan for the past year?

[Answer] Precisely.

[Question] Is there any proof of the presence of Castro's troops?

[Answer] Cuban troops are fighting in the northwestern province, for instance. Many Cuban troops have been taken prisoner by our partisans and many have been killed. There are Cuban troops in Kabul too. In one of the capital's barracks a brawl took place between Russian and Cuban troops.

[Question] When.

[Answer] At the end of February this year.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] We do not know exactly, but we are certain that it took place.

[Question] Do the Cubans have a particular role in the fighting?

[Answer] The Russian combat tactic has not produced good results. They are used to fighting in large groups and provide an excellent target for the Mojahedin, who are very well acquainted with guerrilla fighting techniques. Furthermore, the Cubans are much braver than the Soviets.

[Question] In your opinion, General, how many Cuban troops are there in Afghanistan now?

[Answer] Between 5,000 and 10,000.

[Question] How many Soviet divisions are there in Afghanistan now, and how are they positioned?

[Answer] There are 7-8 mechanized divisions, one armored division (each division is composed of 10,000-15,000 men), T300 missile emplacements, an antiaircraft battalion, plus engineering, communications and logistic corps. There are four divisions in Kabul, one north of the capital, one in Qandahar, one in Herat and one around Kabul airport.

[Question] Does it seem from your information that the Soviets are mainly around the principal cities?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Tell us about Wachen (the area which joins Afghanistan to China and separates the USSR from the Indian subcontinent). Is it true that it has been invaded by the Soviets?

[Answer] When Karmal visited the USSR last October as a real slave, he signed an agreement ceding the area to the Russians. As far as we know the Russians have already started constructing underground camps and airstrips.

[Question] Is there any official document ratifying this annexation?

[Answer] Yes. The Kirghiz population who lived there have had to leave the area entirely. Now they have asked to go and live in Canada. As far as we are concerned, Afghan territory cannot be ceded by a single person. Karmal's agreement has no legal or political value. Such agreements must be drawn up by the parliament and government and ratified by the Supreme Court.

Karmal has recently announced that he will submit a new constitution to parliament and summon the people to vote. This too is a mere deception, a futile attempt to reassure people. In fact, 99 percent of the population are against him. Karmal has no popular support.

[Question] For 18 months the Red army has been fighting in Afghanistan without managing to quell you. In your opinion, is there any prospect of the Soviets' withdrawing?

[Answer] There are four forms of war: hot, cold, economic and political. Based on these principles, either you win or you lose. In the political conflict they have already lost, because the entire world has realized that a peaceful country has been invaded by the Russians. The more tyranny is exercised in Afghanistan, the more the world public will hate the Russians. They cannot make any progress

in this field. The economic battle is a losing one too: the Russians are having to meet vast expenses--(in the order of millions of dollars a day--both on the military materiel that they are consuming and to maintain the army. This is something for which some day or another even a wealthy country such as the USSR will have to pay. The war is weakening the Russian economy day by day.

[Question] But some people are saying that in exchange the USSR is taking Afghan gas....

[Answer] Yes, but that happened before too. For the past 10 years Afghanistan has been exporting gas to the USSR and getting paid for it. However, the mines, the other major underground sources of wealth, are now under the control of the resistance. They have nothing else to exploit. The Soviet strength is concentrated in the major urban centers, and when the Russians circulate they stay in their tanks: they certainly cannot enter the mines to exploit them.

But let us return to the last kind of war, hot war. The more Afghans that die, the more the USSR's Muslim peoples themselves will hate the invaders day by day, and it is possible that sooner or later the people of southern Russia will rise up against the communist regime. Even in their waging of the cold war the Russians are showing the true face of communism. These are the four reasons why Russia has lost. It cannot win and will one day leave Afghanistan without having won. Afghanistan's terrain is well suited to guerrilla fighting. This is why the Russians cannot win.

[Question] Is there any chance of a political agreement between the Afghans and Soviets?

[Answer] The Soviets cannot be made to leave by force. This can be achieved by political means. The most intelligent individuals, peoples or countries always acknowledge their mistakes and start to remedy their own errors. If the Russian leaders were really intelligent they could accept the mistake that they have made. But they are ignorant, they know nothing: they persist in the mistake that they have made and persevere with it. The time will come when they will regret it.

[Question] What aid have you received from the Muslim world?

[Answer] We accept aid from everyone, not only from Muslims.

[Question] What specifically do you expect from Europe?

[Answer] We need two kinds of weapons--antiaircraft and antitank weapons.

[Question] We know that one of the weapons that you fear most are the Soviet Mi-24 helicopter gunships....

[Answer] Yes, they are a real problem. There are about 400 of them and we need suitable weapons, because when we fire at them the projectiles glance off their armor plating. We do not need anything else because we have many weapons captured from the Russians, which we are using against them.

[Question] Is there anything apart from weapons?

[Answer] Food, clothing, medical supplies--we are very badly off from a medical viewpoint, above all. We need the greatest possible solidarity. In this connection, I would like to thank your President Pertini, who has spoken out most clearly in favor of our people and their right to self-determination. As leader of the Islamic Union of Northern Afghanistan, which embraces almost 3 million people, I would also like to thank the "Afghanistan Solidarity Committee" and all Italians. There is no doubt that, despite the distance between us, our two peoples are united. We are much closer than is believed.

CSO: 4628/2

'BBC' REPORTS ON INCREASE IN KABUL REBEL ACTIVITY

TA291540 London BBC WORLD SERVICE in English 1500 GMT 29 Jun 81

[From Radio Newareel]

[Text] A report reaching Delhi from the Afghan capital, Kabul, says that the recent increase in rebel activities in and around the city, results from cooperation between rebel groups which have previously been rivals. The report also says there is evidence that some members of one faction of Afghanistan's ruling party are themselves collaborating with the rebels. Mark Tulley sent us the details [read by announcer]:

The report from a source which has proved consistently reliable in the past, said that fighting now breaks out in the capital itself every night. At least in one part of the city rebels move about the streets unhindered after dark. The source also reports that one regiment which was recently sent to reinforce the capital, was attacked by rebels on its way and never reached Kabul. The source says that the increased rebel activity in the capital has been made possible by the fact that 3 major rebel groups are now cooperating with each other on the ground. Thirteen smaller groups who do not have bases in Peshawar are also collaborating with them. The source says that the Khalq faction of President Babrak Karmal's People's Democratic Party is now split. One group headed by the communications minister has become reconciled to the president. Another, headed by the interior minister, remains implacably opposed to him. The source says this second group now has links with the rebels. He points to the fact that only very few of the party members killed in recent fights belong to the Khalq faction. Rebels recently attacked 2 of the 24 new party centers which have been set up in Kabul. The centers are manned by party workers and are intended to help police and military intelligence. We read you that report from Mark Tulley in Delhi.

CSO: 4600/42

AFGHANISTAN

REPORTS ON FIGHTING IN KABUL

Heavy Fighting

GF240851 Paris AFP in English 0846 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 June (AFP)--Heavy fighting between Afghan rebels and Soviet-backed government forces in the suburb of the Afghan capital Kabul has forced the Afghan Government to call for reinforcements from the provinces, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The fighting started 8 days ago, they said. For the first time since the December 1979 Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, rebels had blown up three tanks in Kabul itself, last Friday.

Serious fighting was reported in areas between Kabul and the former royal resort of Paghman, about 20 km (12 miles) west of the city.

After the fighting started, helicopter gunships were seen flying toward the areas from Kabul International Airport.

Rebel Raids

GF240939 Paris AFP in English 0927 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Today's informants, quoting reliable sources, said the rebels had raided the dreaded Pul-i-Charki prison near Kabul on Wednesday last week, and captured dozens of AK-47 rifles.

Hundreds of wounded women and children had also arrived in Kabul after government troops aided by Soviet planes attacked the rebel stronghold of Schenez Valley in Wardak Province the previous day, Tuesday.

In the Kabul suburbs, troops had been seen massing for action last Friday and Saturday near the Paghman-Kandahar road intersection, the informants said.

On Friday, at least 3,000 troops were brought into the capital from Logar, apparently to reinforce troops in and around the city.

Night flares had frequently been seen in Kabul, and powerful searchlights were on, the informants said.

Heavy gun fire was also reported from Koh-i-Asmai, one of the two hills in Kabul which has a television tower.

The rebels lobbed two grenades in an army jeep in the Koti Sangi area of the city, which triggered an exchange of fire between rebels and government forces. Details were not known.

The rebels blew up three tanks in the Darulaman area on Wednesday last week.

More Fighting

BK240925 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] New Delhi, 24 Jun (AFP)--The informants quoting reliable sources said troops were seen massing for actions on June 19-20 near the Paghman-Kandahar road intersection.

On June 19, at least 3,000 troops were brought into the capital from Logar apparently to reinforce the strength in and around the city.

Night flares were frequently seen in Kabul during the week and powerful searchlights were on, the informants said.

The rebels also raided the dreaded Pul-i-Charki Prison, near Kabul, on June 17 and captured dozens of AK-47 rifles.

Heavy gun fire was also reported from Koh-i-Asmai, one of the two hills in Kabul which has a television tower.

The rebels lobbed two grenades in an army jeep in Koti Sangi area of the city which triggered off a fire fight between the rebels and the government forces. Details were not known.

The rebels blew up three tanks in the Darulaman area on June 17.

Government troops aided by Soviet air strength attacked the rebel stronghold of Schenez Valley in Wardak Province on June 16.

Hundreds of wounded women and children have come to the Afghan capital from the valley following the air attack, the informants said.

CSO: 4600/39

AFGHANISTAN

'RADIO FREE AFGHANISTAN' TO BEGIN BROADCASTING SOON

OW301800 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 30 June (AFP)--The Afghan resistance will have access to its first radio transmitter "within the next few weeks," a Paris-based support committee for the resistance movement in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan said here today.

The radio will be the first link in a network of radio transmitters broadcasting under the code-name "Radio Free Afghanistan."

"Dear sisters, dear brothers, peoples of Afghanistan, this is the Voice of Free Afghanistan: Within one month perhaps, this slogan will reach over the territory of Afghanistan," said human rights committee leader Marek Halter.

Addressing a press conference with co-leader Bernard-Henri Levy, Mr. Halter said that the broadcasts would be made in the two native Afghan languages of Pashtu and Farsi, as well as in Russian.

He said the first transmitter was currently "en route to Afghanistan."

Mr. Levy said that the total cost of the project was estimated at about one million francs (180,000 dollars). Afghanistan will initially be divided into 12 broadcasting zones, with an additional two or three added later on, he said.

The committee said it would be responsible for financing the project, but that the Afghan resistance to the Soviet occupation would have total autonomy in planning and preparing the radio programs.

Acknowledging that sending the radio equipment could be construed as "interference in internal Afghan affairs," Mr. Levy said however that, "in certain situations, notably when there is a risk of the liquidation of a population, there is a right, a duty, to interfere which is among the tasks of an intellectual."

CSO: 4600/42

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS CAPTURE SOVIET PILOT

OW231807 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Jun (AFP)--A Soviet pilot, Mikhayl Semyonovich, 30, has been captured by Afghan guerrillas after bailing out of his Mig fighter hit by anti-aircraft fire, Afghan rebel sources said here today.

The pilot, who is said to come from Kiev, in the Ukraine, was captured Wednesday, two days after his plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire near the rebel stronghold of Tura Bura, near Jalalabad, south-east Afghanistan, where heavy fighting was reported by Radio Kabul in its Sunday news broadcast.

His co-pilot, identified as Yura, was killed in action, rebels said.

This is the first time Afghan guerrillas have captured a Soviet pilot alive. He was being "well fed and well guarded," rebel leader Maulavi Younus Khalis told a press conference here.

The pilot will not [be] killed, he said, adding that the guerrillas would either "try to win him over to Islam, and if he accepts that he would be taken in the fold of Mujahedeen," or "if he does not wish to convert to Islam but desires to remain with us we would keep him as our guest." The rebels might also release him to show "magnanimity," he said.

But he added that the Soviets held large numbers of anti-Marxist guerrillas, and said there was a possibility of exchanging the pilot for Afghan rebels.

"If he gets a Soviet offer it will be negotiated possibly through the International Red Cross," he said.

Younus Khalis, 62, claimed his men downed five Migs and one helicopter gunship in fighting between June 4 and June 21. Most of the planes were shot down with captured anti-aircraft and heavy machine guns, he said.

The captured pilot, through a rebel interpreter, reportedly told the guerrillas that 30 planes took part in the bombing raids on Tura Bura. Before the attack "we were taken in a helicopter to pinpoint the target," he was quoted as saying by the guerrilla leader.

Another rebel spokesman Bayub Sharafat said the guerrillas saw two parachutes coming down after a Mig was hit by anti-aircraft fire. The body of a pilot in his parachute was found, but they found only a helmet attached to the second parachute.

Two days later they found the Soviet pilot. The guerrillas tricked him into thinking he was with the Afghan militia men and not in the hands of rebels.

The pilot would not be brought to Pakistan, but his photographs would be released sometime later, the spokesman said.

"He is safe in Afghanistan, and any future action would be decided after "consultations among the guerrillas ranks," he added.

CSO: 4600/39

TRIBUNAL TO MONITOR SOVIET ACTIVITIES; WITNESSES DESCRIBE BOMBINGS, EXECUTIONS

Stockholm GNISTAN in Swedish 8 May 81 pp 1-5

[Article by Christer Lundgren]

[Text] Soviet atrocities against the people of Afghanistan will be investigated further.

The Afghanistan Tribunal, which concluded its proceedings in Stockholm on Tuesday, condemned the Soviet invasion and called for solidarity with the struggle of the Afghan people for their national rights.

The tribunal also decided to appoint a special investigation commission to gather more evidence about the use of gas, napalm and antipersonnel bombs, the execution of war prisoners, the bombing of villages, crop destruction and the massacre of civilians.

The judges stated that they already had evidence of such violations but that the war crimes needed more documentation.

The decision to appoint an investigation commission could mean that another session of the Afghanistan Tribunal will be held in the near future, possibly in Paris.

Witnesses Tell of Napalm, Torture, Mass Executions

Napalm. Fragmentation bombs. Torture. Mass executions.

These were some of the things mentioned by witnesses from Afghanistan testifying before the People's Permanent Tribunal in Stockholm from 1 to 3 May.

Expert reports examined the violation of international law by the Soviet invasion and doctors testified about the killing of civilians by the Soviet warfare.

Before a panel of 14 judges--internationally respected jurists, diplomats, authors and other intellectuals--16 Afghan witnesses and a number of experts presented their reports and were then questioned further by the judges.

The accusations on which the judges had to take a stand were these:

Did the Soviet Union violate international law by invading Afghanistan?

Has the Soviet Union violated the laws on humanity in war with its warfare in Afghanistan?

People With Us

The first Afghan witness was Mohammed Gafour Yossefzai, a commander from Farkhan near the Soviet border. He had traveled from his native province to Stockholm just to testify before the tribunal.

"The Russians say they are fighting against bandits, big landowners, Americans and Chinese," he said. "But when we began the fight we had no weapons. We told the people about the state coup of the traitorous parties and explained that the Soviet Union wanted to occupy our country. Developments showed that we were right and we had the people with us.

"In June 1979 the people rebelled in Farkhan. We managed to take 8000 rifles from the military. Later we took the Warchak district. In all we captured 18,000 weapons in these two districts, rifles and antitank weapons. In Warchak we killed 170 Russians.

"We were not fighting against communism, socialism or atheism but against the Russian government. We will fight against any government that tries to seize our country."

Yossefzai also said that thousands of children had been killed because they picked up toys that turned out to be bombs.

Buried Alive

The next witness, Mohammed Rahim Henar, came from the central region of Afghanistan and represented the struggle organized in Hazarajat. He gave detailed accounts of how he and others had been subjected to torture and acts of cruelty.

"I was captured in the beginning by the Taraki regime when the fight was not yet developed. Later on it became more extensive and then the regime had no time to question or even execute all the prisoners.

"They just drove all the prisoners into graves while they were still alive and then plowed over them with tractors. One could see the earth move 30 minutes afterward and it was a dreadful thing to see.

"It has been charged that the Afghan nation is opposed to progress. That is a lie. But we are against the Russians and driving them out means progress. We condemn the Russian crimes.

"We're not just fighting for our own land but for the future of all people. That is why we are asking for your help."

Then the visitors from Afghanistan continued to tell about their experiences from different places and at various periods of the war against Soviet dominance.

Invasion Against UN Statute

On Saturday, the second day of the tribunal, Joe Verhoeven, a professor in international law, examined the issue of whether the Soviet Union had violated international law.

"The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan does not meet any of the conditions in Article 51 of the UN statutes concerning the right to collective self-defense," he pointed out. "And the Soviet Union has never presented any documentation to show that Afghanistan requested Soviet intervention.

"A government cannot ask another nation for military assistance if it will cause more damage to its own population than the external threat to be averted. The intervention of an outside power in a civil war violates all international law," he maintained.

The Afghan delegation had also compiled a joint report that included a detailed rejection of the Soviet claim that the invasion was based on the Soviet-Afghan friendship agreement of 5 December 1978.

Another report had been compiled by an investigatory commission financed by the monthly publication of the Italian Socialist Party, MONDO OPERAIO. The commission was in Pakistan and Afghanistan from 20 December 1980 to 3 March 1981. Carlo Ripa di Meana, a member of the commission himself, presented its report.

The report stated that all social and political groups were represented in the front opposing the Soviet invasion. The Soviet Union has also set up a bureaucratic structure parallel to the Afghan structure and dominant over it. For example the Afghan Foreign Ministry is under the direction of Vladimir Safrontchuk at the Soviet Embassy.

The investigatory commission found no evidence at all that the Afghan resistance movement received weapons from either Pakistan or China, as the Soviets charge.

Napalm Against Civilians

"We have seen people disfigured by napalm," said Carlo di Meana who presented to the tribunal a photograph showing a gelatinous mass of gasoline and polyester, evidence of one type of napalm bomb. It was found on 15 December 1980 near Narebir (60 km south of Gardez, Paktia).

The commission also found people of all ages who had been mutilated by anti-personnel "butterfly" bombs. A picture showed a boy injured by such a bomb. The bomb was found in a refugee camp in Pakistan. Circumstantial evidence of its terrorist use.

Another witness, Doctor Abdul Samade Dorani, gave a detailed account of what he had personally seen of the victims of gas, napalm and other weapons. Among other things he testified that the Soviet Union used explosive toys--dolls that explode in the arms of the children finding them.

Soviet Defense

"There is no proof that the Soviet Union was behind the coup against Daoud in April 1978," maintained Fred Halliday who calls himself an independent socialist.

After Taraki's coup in April 1978 the Soviets supported military oppression in rural areas but there is no evidence that they were behind the terror in the cities, according to Halliday. Starting in the summer of 1979 they tried to prevent terrorism and torture in the prisons also declined after the invasion in December 1979 according to witnesses, he said.

"There is no proof that the Soviet Union annexed Wakhan. No one has been there and seen it."

Halliday also said that the U.S. accusations about poison gas in Badakshan have been refuted and that a spokesman for the British Foreign Ministry announced that there was no direct evidence of chemical warfare in Afghanistan.

"It is true that the Soviet Union is violating international law on the conduct of war but so are the mujahedin. Where are their prisons? Where are the Soviet soldiers who have defected?"

Halliday also quoted a comment from an anonymous "anticommunist observer":

"If the mujahedin come to power they will kill more people per week than the government is killing now."

The number of refugees in Pakistan should not be exaggerated he said, citing as evidence a charge by C-J Charpentier in SYDSVENSKA DAGBLADET that only half the registered refugees were really refugees. The rest are alleged to be nomadic Pathans in the border area.

Halliday's report was received politely by those present even though the anger of several of the Afghans in attendance was unmistakable. One of the judges, Laurent Schwartz, sharply criticized the report for not sticking to the main issues and equating major and minor issues.

On the last day of the tribunal the Soviet Union was allowed to present the forum through diplomatic channels with an anonymous account of the Soviet position. The Soviet document was added to the body of evidence.

After 3 intensive days the witnesses and experts had been heard and the judges withdrew for a day of deliberations. On Tuesday they presented their verdict.

Invasion Heavy Blow to Afghan Women

"The Russian policies in Afghanistan and especially the December 1979 invasion dealt a heavy blow to Afghan women. Their liberation was set back by decades," said Parwin Ali, the only woman testifying before the Afghanistan Tribunal.

Parwin Ali is a teacher in the field of women's adult education and worked for 7 years in women's education in Kabul. Last year she and her family left Afghanistan and since then she has been a social worker with Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

"During the Daoud period (1973-78) the situation of women in Afghanistan improved," she told GNISTAN. "But the Soviet invasion led to a serious setback. Women are forced to wear veils to protect themselves from the advances of Russian soldiers.

"Daoud's regime eliminated the compulsory aspect of wearing the veil and women were educated and worked in offices. The minister of health was a woman and there were women in parliament. I myself took part in the campaign the government started against illiteracy. We always coupled reading instruction with training in some kind of practical work.

"UNICEF had a program for training nurses and midwives on the local level. The program was well adapted to our culture. Now everything has been broken up. When we are free we'll have to start all over again.

"After the coup against Daoud in April 1978 came the Russian advisers. The new government headed by Taraki launched a very ambitious campaign against illiteracy. They talked of reaching 2 million people, both men and women. But there were not enough teachers or books. People would not come to the classes since the goal of the campaign was to indoctrinate, to teach Marxism. Women were forced to attend classes against their will and they could not wear their veils.

"No one took care of the children while they were supposed to learn to read and write. The new regime's program did not take the people's ideas into account. The directives came from above and lacked local support. This led to women becoming hostile to education in general. They locked themselves into their homes and hid behind their veils."

Now more than 2 million people have fled Afghanistan and the mass bombings, executions, torture and imprisonment. Most of the refugees are widows, children and old men.

During her period as social worker among the Afghan refugees in Pakistan Parwin Ali gathered eyewitness accounts of the events in Afghanistan and she presented some of them in her report to the tribunal.

Village Destroyed

One of the stories she presented was that of Lalmohra, a 40-year-old woman from Dubandi, 50 km south of Kabul in Logar province. In the fall of 1980 the Russians

attacked the region with tanks and planes. Thousands of inhabitants were killed, the entire village was destroyed and the survivors fled to camps outside Peshawar in Pakistan. Lalmohra said:

"The bombing started early in the morning. My husband and three sons were hit by bombs and killed. I was only able to find the remains of my husband and two of the children--aged 3 and 5. But I couldn't find my 2-year-old son. Perhaps he was alive and had hidden a little farther away where I couldn't find him in that moment of terror. At night when deep shadows fell over our village and the combat helicopters disappeared I buried my husband and two sons. In the morning we left our village, Dubandi, since we were afraid of more bombing attacks. After 16 days of traveling on foot, mostly at night, we crossed the border and settled in Pakistan."

Several similar eyewitness accounts appeared in Parwin Ali's report, for instance the case of Saydo. Saydo is 32 years old and the mother of eight children. Her oldest child is 18, the youngest is 4. Her husband, Golistan, died in the war:

"My husband was hit by a missile from a combat helicopter in the fall of 1980. His friends came to me and said he was dead. They brought me only his clothes. Before that my 15-year-old son who was attending school had been hanged by the Khalq Party."

Raped by Russians

Such testimony by women against the Soviet invasion could be found over and over again according to Parwin Ali. But there are also accounts of how young girls and married women are subjected to attack and attempted rape by Russian soldiers.

"Sharifi had two young daughters. He lived in the Darulaman district of Kabul. One day the house was attacked by Russian soldiers. The young girls did not want to become rape victims and put up a fight to the best of their ability. During the fight between two empty-handed girls and brutal armed Russian soldiers one of the girls died and the other was wounded. When Sharifi saw his two daughters drenched in blood he died of a heart attack. The wounded daughter was put in jail. She is still in jail--because she tried to protect herself from being raped."

Parwin Ali is now investigating how many widows and orphans there are in the refugee camps and what special needs they have for help.

"Afghan women have an average of 5 to 7 children. Hygienic conditions are poor and infant mortality is very high. And it is even higher in the camps, especially in the summer months when children die of diarrhea. During the hot months people often tell me when I come to a camp of 500 inhabitants that five or 10 small children died that day.

"Now it is important to unite and work for the liberation of our land. First then will it be possible to solve our social problems," said Parwin Ali.

One Thousand Afghans Killed in Massacre in Kerala

Kerala is a village 2 kilometers from Asadabad, the center of Kunar province in eastern Afghanistan. In the spring of 1979 there was a massacre in the village in which about 1000 people were killed. Women and children who managed to escape fled to Peshawar in Pakistan.

Before the massacre 1000 families lived in Kerala. The people come from a mixed tribe and they speak Pashto. The men in Kerala were mainly teachers, low-level civil servants, independent businessmen, landowners and farm workers.

On 19 March 1979 Asadabad, the provincial capital, was attacked by the mujahideen (Islamic resistance fighters). The authorities believed the inhabitants of the neighboring town of Kerala had helped the partisans.

About 0800 hours the next day government officials and soldiers, including many Soviet advisers, came to Kerala. The male population was asked to gather for a meeting in the mosque. They were asked if they supported the mujahedin and were then told to organize a demonstration supporting the government.

When they refused all men and teenage boys were lined up against the wall. The soldiers were ordered to open fire. A thousand men died. Fifteen party members showed their party cards but they were killed too.

When the women and children came to the mosque they saw their men in a sea of blood. Some 500 women, around 2000 children under 13 and only 22 adult men survived. Many of the survivors now live in the Jangerabad refugee camp in Pakistan.

(This account is based on testimony by Rahbar Abdul Zayoum and an investigation by Gavito Graciela, quoted by Parwin Ali.)

Karmal's Top Diplomat Defected

A. R. Ghafoorzai was one of the top diplomats in Karmal's Quisling regime.

In February 1980 he was sent to the conference of nonallied movements at the United Nations headquarters in New York in order to defend the Soviet invasion.

"But I chose to do my duty to God, the Afghan people, future generations and those fighting against the invasion," he told the tribunal. "I denounced the invasion."

The defection gained widespread attention. And Ghafoorzai's first steps concerned his family, which was still in Kabul.

"I suggested a statement concluded with the sending of a telegram signed by the chairman of the meeting (who was from Cuba), appealing for the protection of my family on humanitarian grounds. And such a telegram was sent to Kabul. Later my brother in Peshawar helped the family to flee to Pakistan."

Ghafoorzai was one of the witnesses who told the tribunal about the situation in Kabul under the Taraki and Amin regimes and in connection with the Soviet invasion in December 1979.

"I was just a civil servant under the Taraki regime and had no influence on politics. There are several diplomatic and political examples that show the Soviet Union was planning even then to dominate Afghanistan and remain there. This can be seen from the instruction we were given as diplomats: 'Defend the position of the Soviet Union!' We were always being told that."

National War

Asked how he viewed President Reagan's promise to give weapons support to the resistance movement he replied:

"I don't know if that has anything to do with the Soviet invasion of our country. But the UN General Assembly has taken a stand in favor of our people and against the Soviet invasion. Each member nation has a right to say what it thinks."

"This is a war between the people of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Our people don't want to change the nature of this war by involving the United States or any other nation in the war. It is a national Islamic revolution aimed at gaining independence and regaining our rights."

At a press conference Ghafoorzai returned to the question of the nature of the war:

"The parties in this conflict are the Soviet government on the one hand and the people of Afghanistan on the other. The future of the Afghan people cannot be decided by Pakistan or Iran or any other government."

"The Soviet Union is trying to involve them in negotiations to get them to recognize the regime in Kabul. But that regime represents no one except Moscow."

There was also another witness who told of conditions inside the administration, a jurist who left his homeland a year ago. He had formerly worked in the Justice Ministry and now operates under his cover name as a soldier, Schafick. He refused to be photographed.

Political Investigations

"In recent years it has not been judicial evaluations that mattered in investigating a crime but political evaluations. The old criminal investigators have been replaced by political agents."

"It is impossible today for two young people to get married without getting permission from the party. They have to go to the local party committee and ask for permission. If they are not party members they have to pay an extra fee in order to get married."

"When Amin came to power in 1979 the Internal Affairs Ministry decided to publish lists of people executed. I went there and looked at them and so did everyone in Kabul with missing relatives. Amin promised justice and was supposed to publish the names of those whose deaths Taraki was said to be responsible for.

"There were around 70,000 political prisoners and the names of all of them were supposed to be published. But there were only 13,000 names. People became very angry when they saw the lists.

"One person found the names of six relatives on the list of those executed and began to yell insults against the government. The police took him away and the same night he was murdered in prison. The same thing happened to an old man who found the names of eight executed relatives."

Schaflick finished by saying: "There are a lot more examples than I have given but I have stuck to those I knew about personally."

Professor Says New Soviet Constitution Justifies Invasions

"Under no other period in history have there been so many aggressive actions as in the years from 1945 to the present," said Professor Vladimir Dediĵer in his opening speech.

Dediĵer, who participated in the Yugoslav revolution 1941-45 and was a lieutenant colonel at Tito's military headquarters, said the aggression against Afghanistan must be examined in a global context.

"The problems in the world after 1945 have been due to the division of the world by the superpowers into spheres of interest. The fate of nations and not just small countries but also some former great powers has been determined behind their backs and contrary to their fundamental interests."

During the deliberation process Dediĵer raised the question of whether the Soviet Union had ever signed a secret agreement on Afghanistan.

"As an old Leninist I must point out that Lenin opposed secret diplomacy. In 1917 he revealed the secret diplomatic agreements of Czarist Russia. Stalin bitterly denounced agreements on spheres of interest in 1925 and mentioned Afghanistan in particular. He promised never to join in any agreement like that.

"In November 1940 Hitler proposed an extensive agreement on dividing up the world between Germany and the Soviet Union. The Indian Ocean which included Iran and Afghanistan would be assigned to the Soviet Union. It is not really clear if India was included here.

"According to the Russian minutes on the talks, Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was ready to accept such a division on four conditions, namely that all German troops be withdrawn from Finland, that Bulgaria was assigned to the Soviet Union, that the Soviet Union got a base near Constantinople and that Japan withdraw from

Sakhalin. Hitler did not go along with these conditions but instead launched 'Operation Barbarossa.'

"These German minutes are no fabrication, as the will of Peter the Great is, for example, produced by Napoleon's propaganda apparatus," said Vladimir Dedijs. "But we won't know if it is strictly accurate until the Kremlin opens its archives to research workers."

Code

According to Dedijs the Brezhnev doctrine which justifies Soviet invasions "in the defense of socialism" has its roots in Stalin's policies. But it is written into the new Soviet constitution from 1977 in Article 30, he said.

The article is worded in a kind of code language that must be interpreted in light of political assessments. But the same phrases are included in several agreements the Soviet Union has signed recently with other states, some of them in Africa.

And in Stalin's negotiations with Yugoslavia the Soviet Union tried to force Kardelj, Tito's right-hand man, to sign the same phrases on 12 February 1948-- which would have meant immediate de facto federation with Bulgaria, later allied with the Soviet Union.

Geostrategic Importance of Afghanistan

"When we see the strategic advantages the Soviet Union could gain from the invasion of Afghanistan we must direct our attention first and foremost to Pakistan."

That was the conclusion of a study of Afghanistan's geostrategic situation which French geography professor Michel Foucher presented to the tribunal.

"The Soviet Union has had a well-developed regional strategy for Afghanistan and its neighboring countries for several decades," said Foucher. "Afghanistan is one of the few Third World countries that has been mapped in detail. This has been very costly and it has been done by both the Soviet Union and the United States. The maps are just as detailed as in Syria and Israel.

"Did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan to get at the oil in the Persian Gulf? It is certainly possible. If we look at the map it is only a short distance between southern Afghanistan and the Strait of Hormuz.

"But if we examine the area closely we see that the area is hard to get through-- with deserts, salt lakes, ravines, etc. It is impossible for tanks to get through here. They must go to the north through Iran or to the south through Pakistan.

Warm Ocean

"One reason for the invasion could be that the Soviet Union wants to reach the Indian Ocean. Reaching warm ocean waters has been a trend in Russian policy for centuries. Baluchistan is strategically vital to this objective and the Soviet Union is supporting the movement to create a united Baluchistan in the area now split among Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan.

"The destabilizing effect of the refugees will lead to unrest in Pakistan, especially in the northern region where the Pathans live. There is concern in Pakistan over losing control of the Khyber Pass and the same concern led the British to neutralize Afghanistan."

Tribunal Condemns Invasion, Sends Investigation Commission

The Afghanistan Tribunal will send its own investigation commission to Afghanistan.

That was the surprising news when the verdict was presented on Tuesday.

The condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was unequivocal. But it was not expected that the tribunal would wait to take a stand on whether the Soviet Union is also violating the rules of humane war or that it would decide to collect more information.

The 14 judges from North and South America, Asia, Europe and Africa had prepared a detailed verdict covering more than 30 large mimeographed pages. This showed in detail the material introduced and the deliberations that were carried out.

For the purpose of taking a stand on the Soviet motives for the invasion the judges had access to a number of official documents, including material from the UN Security Council, the UN General Assembly's extra meeting of January 1980, PRAVDA's interview with Leonid Brezhnev in January 1980, etc. In addition a member of the tribunal had obtained a 13-page document from a Soviet embassy in West Europe entitled "The Afghanistan Issue--Standpoints of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union."

The tribunal felt that Soviet claims that certain Western powers, Moslem states and China had violated Afghanistan's territorial integrity and threatened its security were vague and poorly founded. Neither the Soviet nor the Afghan government had ever formulated specific documented charges against any foreign government and no appeal has been made to the United Nations as prescribed under collective defense.

The tribunal also pointed to contradictory explanations in Soviet propaganda which on the one hand accused Hafizullah Amin of being a CIA agent, and on the other credited him with calling in the Soviet troops that removed him, for example.

The investigation led inexorably to the conclusion that the Soviet invasion was a violation of Afghanistan's rights and of internationally accepted laws and agreements on relations among nations.

Prohibited Weapons

Charges of prohibited weapons and other atrocities were also examined carefully and the tribunal said the following:

Gas: Several witnesses reported the use of poisonous or lethal gas but the information on the circumstances, date and location is inadequate. Chemical weapons are banned under the Geneva Convention of 1925.

Napalm: Its use has been proved but the circumstances and especially the extent of use are unclear. This is even more important since napalm is not specifically banned by international law.

Antipersonnel bombs: The information here is more extensive and detailed. Such weapons are banned under an agreement passed by the UN General Assembly on 10 October 1980. Nations were asked to sign this agreement by 10 April 1981 and the Soviet Union has already signed. The tribunal must investigate how common the use of such weapons is.

Prisoners: The information indicates that all prisoners are executed, that resistance fighters are regarded as bandits and that torture and brutality is used against the civilian population. More knowledge will be sought with regard to this point also.

Civilians: Information has been presented that crops are burned, villages are burned and bombed and civilians are massacred. The tribunal will collect more information about this.

Commission to be Named

To gather more facts it was decided to appoint an investigation commission consisting of one or two jurists, a doctor, a military expert and an interpreter familiar with the Afghan languages. They have discussed names but until they have been in touch with the possible choices these names will not be released.

The commission will visit Afghanistan along with resistance fighters and it will also ask the Karmal regime for permission to visit the areas it controls.

On the same day the verdict was handed down it was broadcast from a German radio station in Pashto, the main language of Afghanistan. It will also be sent to the Karmal regime and the Soviet Union as well as to the resistance movement.

"We hope the Soviet Union comments on the verdict," said the chairman of the tribunal, law professor Francois Rigaux.

"The government of the Philippines had its embassy in The Hague prepare a detailed comment on the tribunal proceedings on that country. That commentary refuted all the points in the verdict."

Met Palme

On Monday, the fourth day of the tribunal, Olof Palme met the judges.

"Olof Palme is an important politician who headed the Swedish government for many years and wields significant international influence. He has also participated in international solidarity work as in 1973 when he demonstrated for Vietnam," said Professor Rigaux.

"He was very interested in Afghanistan and asked many questions about the deliberations. We will send him the verdict right away."

In addition to the verdict the tribunal also prepared an appeal calling for support of the Afghan people's right of self-determination and the right of people in El Salvador and elsewhere in the world to freely shape their own future and requesting opposition to the division of the world into opposing blocs. This struggle gives hope for a new and better world, according to the appeal.

Soviet Guilty of Violating Peace

The detailed judicial decision from the tribunal concluded with the following verdict:

First question: "Does the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan constitute an aggression as defined in international law against the Afghan nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity or political independence and an assault on the fundamental national rights of the Afghan people?"

The tribunal determined that:

The introduction and maintenance of Soviet troops on Afghan territory is according to the precepts of international law an aggression prohibited by Article 2, Paragraph 4 of the statutes of the United Nations according to the definition in General Assembly Resolution 3314 (XXIX).

The Soviet government has been proved guilty of violating international peace according to the definition of aggression in General Assembly Resolutions 3314 (XXIX) and 2625 (XXV).

Under the first of these two resolutions such aggression leads to international responsibility.

The Soviet government has been proved guilty of violating Article 5 in the Universal Declaration of People's Rights (the basic document for the People's Permanent Tribunal, adopted in Algiers on 4 July 1976) concerning the right of the Afghan people to self-determination.

Second question: "Have the Soviet forces in Afghanistan been guilty of violating the rules governing human rights in war, especially with regard to the fate of the civilian population?"

In view of the fact that the tribunal has gathered hypotheses and preliminary evidence of serious and repeated omissions in the observance of humanitarian rights in times of war but would like more complete and detailed information concerning these omissions before making a definitive statement the tribunal will set up a special investigation commission charged with gathering on the spot and elsewhere supplementary information in as much detail as possible concerning violations of humanitarian rights during the war in Afghanistan by the Soviet forces and government forces.

6578

CSO: 8050/1271

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN-BULGARIAN TIES MARKED

Kabul KABUL NEW TIMES in English 13 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

June 11 was the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria. On this happy occasion a congratulatory message has been despatched by Shah Mohammad Dost the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petar Mladenov.

The relations between Afghanistan and Bulgaria have been based on friendship, mutual understanding, cooperation and principle of peaceful co-existence.

A country of southeastern Europe, located on the Balkan Peninsula, Bulgaria is one of the progressive socialist countries which has reached the high peak of progress in the contemporary socialist world.

Historically speaking the first anti-fascist mass uprising in the world broke

out in Bulgaria in September 1923.

The victory of September 9 marked a turning point in Bulgaria putting an end to the domination of monarchy and fascism and paving the way to great revolutionary changes in the social, economic and political life of the progressive people of Bulgaria.

The people of Bulgaria celebrated some days ago their 1300th anniversary of the founding of Bulgarian state as the oldest state in Europe. The triumph of the socialist order in Bulgaria put the country along the way leading to valuable and important social transformation which had been the long cherished aspiration of the people of Bulgaria.

Primarily, Bulgaria is an agricultural country where a large section of the population live on farms and land.

One of the most significant

features of the Bulgarian political life is the formation of Fatherland Front which took place in 1944 on the initiative of the great son of Bulgaria George Dimitrov, under the guidance of the Communist Party of that country. The programme of Fatherland Front let the country attain revolutionary gains for the people of Bulgaria in their endeavour aimed at socialist construction.

The constitution of Bulgaria guaranteed the Democratic rights and freedoms of Bulgarians and promoted the achievements of the progressive regime which took over after the domination of fascism in that country.

One of the characteristic features of the political set up in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is the fact that the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, one of the oldest agrarian parties in the world is func-

tioning, and contributing considerably to the building of the socialist system along with the Bulgarian Communist Party which is the governing party in Bulgaria.

The peoples of Afghanistan and Bulgaria have been enjoying warm and sincere friendship in the course of their diplomatic relations. The relations between the two countries have been growing in different social, economic and cultural fields. These relations have received special and fresh impetus after the victory of Saur Revolution.

Since the victory of Saur Revolution especially its new evolutionary phase the People's Republic of Bulgaria have shown great interest in developing its cooperation with the party, government and the people of Afghanistan.

The government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is going to take a great part in the deve-

lopment process going on in Afghanistan in the interest of the working class represented by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The government and people of Afghanistan are fully convinced that the closer cooperation between the government of Afghanistan and Bulgaria will be not only in the interest of the peoples of the two countries but also peace and tranquility of the peace-loving peoples of the world. It is a matter of satisfaction that both countries follow the path of non-capitalist development. They believe that imperialism and colonialism are the enemies of the progress and prosperity of human being.

The Government of Bulgaria is helping the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in training and educating a large number of Afghan students in different fields of specialization. It is expected that the Afghan stud-

ents after receiving specialised training in the People's Republic of Bulgaria will make a good contribution towards the implementation of the development projects undertaken in the interest of the majority of the people of Afghanistan, workers, peasants and other toilers.

The Government of Bulgaria is now exploring and studying the possibility of setting up some small factories to meet the essential needs of the people of Afghanistan. The promotion of commercial relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is the pivot of the attention of both countries.

It is hoped that in the course of the development of Saur Revolution in Afghanistan firmer ground will be prepared for the further strengthening of the friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

BRIEFS

CSSR CONGRATULATIONS--Kabul, 29 June (BAKHTAR)--In a reply telegram addressed to Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, has thanked the Czechoslovak prime minister. Lubomir Strougal had earlier congratulated Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand on his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA. The telegram expresses satisfaction on the steadier growth of the existing relations of friendship and internationalistic cooperation between the two countries, which serves the interests of people of Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia in the interest of peace and security in the world. [Text] [LD300648 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0435 GMT 30 Jun 81]

REBELS KILL SOVIET SOLDIERS--A report from the Afghan capital, Kabul, says that 2 Soviet soldiers were killed in broad daylight, just outside the Soviet Embassy earlier this week. The report from a source which the BBC Delhi correspondent describes as "usually reliable," says the soldiers were stabbed to death on Monday morning by 2 men. One was captured by embassy guards. On the previous night, the report says, rebels managed to get into a barracks in (Darul Aman) in the south west corner of the city and are reported to have killed several Soviet soldiers. The rebels themselves suffered heavy casualties. Our correspondent says these and other incidents fall into a pattern of increased rebel activity in and around Kabul over the past few weeks. [Text] [TA271617 London BBC WORLD SERVICE in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 81]

KABUL FIGHTING--New Delhi, 24 Jun (AFP)--Heavy fighting has broken out between Afghan rebels and Soviet-backed government forces in the suburb of the Afghan capital forcing the government to call for reinforcements from the provinces, Western diplomatic sources said here today. For the first time since the December 1979 Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan, the rebels blew up three tanks in Kabul on June 19. Serious fighting was reported in the areas between Kabul and the former royal resort of Paghman, about 20 km (12 miles) west of the city. The fighting started on June 17 and helicopter gunships were seen flying towards the areas from Kabul International Airport. There was, however, no reliable account of the fighting. A Western journalist who returned from Kabul on the week-end said he could not visit Paghman. He was told that the roads were closed. [Text] [BK240856 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 24 Jun 81]

HUMANITARIAN AID FOR AFGHANISTAN--The tourism agency of the European Guild of the RAID [expansion unknown], in collaboration with Tonus magazine, are seeking to assemble the resources necessary to form a "caravan," the purpose of which would be to transport humanitarian and medical aid to the population of the interior of Afghanistan sometime during the course of the summer. Two young French doctors will accompany the caravan. Donations are to be sent to the French Foundation for Afghanistan, 40 Avenue Hoche, 75008 Paris, C.C.P. 369 G Paris [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jun 81 p 30]

TWO 'DOWNFALLS' DURING IRAN'S REVOLUTION DISCUSSED

Downfall of the Shah

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 14 Jun 81 p 1

[Article by M. Sheykhpur]

[Text] 13 Aban, 1358 (Nov. 5, 1979), signifies the victorious occupation of the U.S. Spying Center (the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran) by the devoted Moslem students who are officially recognized as the Committed Followers of the Imam's Line. This revolutionary endeavor has metamorphosized the myth of the unconquerable imperialism into the comedy of the Paper Tiger. Such an Islamic historical ordeal has betrayed the cruel origin of the belligerent Superpowers whose treacherous enterprise has been established on devastating arms and boundless capital.

The valuable experience achieved through this heroic deed testifies to lack of the revolutionary potential of the Westernized liberal factions who have proved their inability in accomplishing the innovative philanthropic objectives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Within the socio-political perspective, the Moslem Iranian nation had envisaged a disenchanting historical image of the pro-Western liberals whose compromising policy contributes to the fulfillments of the opportunistic ideas of the expansionist colonizers. The final defeat of the imperialist agents in an Islamic Revolutionized country renders an authentic source of inspiration to the world liberation movements, in their sacred aspiration towards ultimate freedom.

Within a historical context the advent of liberalism is inevitable consequence of the subdued imperialism in quest of further exploitations in the emancipated colonies. In this respect the deposed shah of Iran was denounced as the intermediary agent sustained by the belligerent U.S. to substantiate the cruel domination of imperialism in our exploited homeland.

However, the tragic downfall of the former autocrat has politically motivated the opportunist Superpowers to evoke liberalism in our Islamic society in pursuit of the previous opportunities for the ultimate reign of terror and exploitation in the post-revolutionary era in Iran.

The triumphant occupation of the U.S. Spy Den in Iran coincided with the promising overthrow of the Provisional Government which had adopted a liberalistic policy to safeguard the infinite interests of the Zionist-imperialist countries.

As a matter of fact the prevalent determined spirit of the Moslem Iranians along with their revolutionary slogans contributed to the annihilation of the pro-Western Provisional government. Still the remnants of the liberal wings masquerade as devoted Moslems on the socio-political scene.

Subsequently in course of the presidential campaign a great multitude of candidates appeared on the political stage, the sacrificial endeavors of some of the volunteers were quite familiar to the public. The rest of the candidates were arrogant intellectuals commissioned by the imperialist governments to consolidate the monopoly of the avaricious colonizers in Iran. Seyed Ahmad Madani was one of the presidential candidates who has sought refuge in Paris to contrive dastardly conspiracies against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Nonetheless, the liberals campaigners for presidency were endowed with the profound knowledge concerning the anti-imperialistic motives of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. In consequence, they shrewdly camouflaged their opportunistic objectives within the Islamic values. These treacherous agents of imperialism overwhelmed the market with journals on the Islamic school of thoughts, they disseminated misleading propaganda for the implementation of the so-called Islamic principles in favor of their imperialistic means. In pursuit of avaricious ideals of the brutal colonizers the liberal commissioners published their photos adjacent to the Imam's picture so as to bargain the national approval for their phony Islamic ideals.

In the course of such counterrevolutionary efforts the Founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeini consigned a devoted commission with the authority to eliminate the hypocrite liberal candidates with imperialistic inclinations. In consequence, Seyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was elected as the president on account of his research articles and nationwide speeches concerning the Islamic school of thought. President Bani-Sadr accomplished his studies in France for 15 years. In the post-revolutionary era he has been publishing a daily newspaper entitled Enqeleb-e Eslami, (The Islamic Revolution).

Dr Bani-Sadr's presidency was also approved by the Imam. Therefore he was entrusted with presidential authorities within the sphere of the Islamic jurisdiction.

Downfall of President Bani-Sadr

Tehran TEHRAN TIMES in English 15 Jun 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by M. Sheykhpur]

[Text] In the previous message you were apprised of the fact that in the course of the presidential campaign Seyyed Abolhassan Bani-Sadr was finally elected as the president.

In accordance to Imam Khomeini's approval, Mr Bani-Sadr was consigned with presidential authorities within the sphere of the Islamic jurisdiction.

Today's message is concerned with the detailed depiction on the president's ultimate deviation from the sacred path of Islam:

1) The victorious occupation of the U.S. Spy Den in Tehran was granted profound support by the Moslem Iranian nation. Meanwhile, the Leader of the Islamic Revolution expressed his overwhelming praise for this historical Islamic ordeal.

However, in the course of time President Bani-Sadr along with his colleagues denounced such a revolutionary endeavor as a "national betrayal" in the provocative articles published in the "Enqelab-e-Islami" newspaper. Moreover, the president also substantiated this false conviction in terms of his nationwide speeches.

2) While in Europe Bani-Sadr had written an article entitled, "Hypocrites in Our View," in this respect he unveiled the hypocritical policy adopted by the Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization. On his arrival in Iran, which coincided with the victorious climax of the Islamic Revolution, President Bani-Sadr had employed an antagonistic attitude towards the Leftist splinter groups, the Communist factions, along with the Mujahedin-e-Khalq Organization.

However, in the long run, the president abandoned his former critical concepts regarding the Leftist wings. In consequence, Bani-Sadr developed a mutual compatible relationship with these Leftist splinter groups.

In the meantime, he began to employ a partially hostile attitude towards the Islamic jurists and all the Islamic revolutionary institutions.

The president's nonchalant stand against devoted Moslem personalities was so intense that "Maoist" political dissidents and the members of the Mujahedin-e-Khalq appeared in his Presidential Office. Subsequently, Manuchehr Masudi, the legal advisor to the president who was affiliated with the deposed regime of the shah, was the Minister of the Interior and because of this and the thefts of secret documents, was motivated to attest to the illegality of the Public Coordination Office of the President.

3) The successive speeches delivered by the president from September 8, 1980 onward along with insulting articles addressed to the Islamic Consultative Assembly in the "Enqelab-e-Islami" and the "Mizan" newspapers, further intensified the prevalent socio-political upheavals. In consequence, fierce clashes occurred among various social stratas, in the course of the president's speech delivered on March 5, 1981.

In fact, Mr Bani-Sadr issued the order for the imminent hostile attacks on the same date. Afterwards, Imam Khomeini prohibited the deliverance of lectures by the president and some other government officials.

Despite the Imam's order, provocative articles had been published in the press. As a result the lingering socio-political tension was so highly aggravated that the Prosecutor General was determined to suspend the Enqelab-e-Islami, Mizan and some other provocative journals on account of the violation of the Press Law and the aggravation of the prevalent social tension.

4) Mr Bani-Sadr's current disapproval of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, the Cabinet, the Judiciary Powers and, above all, the Islamic Constitution evoked profound disputes between the president and the government authorities.

In consequence, the Imam issued the order to establish a Tripartite Commission to settle the controversies between the high-ranking officials. The members of the Commission consisted of three representatives appointed by the Imam, President Bani-Sadr and other government authorities. The Tripartite Commission was entrusted with the crucial responsibility to specify the culprit after detailed investigations. In this respect, the Tripartite Commission unanimously recognized President Bani-Sadr as the convict and the violator of the Law.

5) As the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, President Bani-Sadr was not endowed with the required ability and potential. Thus, in spite of the sacrificial endeavors of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in collaboration with the valiant warriors of the Armed Forces, the battlefronts were almost stripped from the indispensable hectic alertness. Therefore, the rumor concerning an imposed peace treaty had been associated with a compromising policy adopted by the involved parties in the Iraqi military aggression. Furthermore, the recent Israeli raid inflicted upon the Iraqi Nuclear Installation testified to the imminent international conspiracies. Consequently, Imam Khomeini issued a decree to expel President Bani-Sadr from his military status as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. It is significant to note that the president is a sincere advocate of expertise though he has never received any instructions in military colleges.

Nowadays, the enlightened Iranian nation is fully aware of the present deviation from his genuine politico-ideological conceptions. Still, the political background of the toppled Provisional Government and the liberalistic policy employed by the former Prime Minister, Engineer Bazargan, have contributed to the permanent alertness of the Moslem nation concerning the socio-political atmosphere along with the officials' comments.

Presumably, the nations throughout the world are confronted with a crucial question that: why President Bani-Sadr should encounter such a catastrophic plight in the Islamic Republic of Iran which has been founded on account of the national votes? In this aspect, we hereby substantiate our conviction that "Islam is the matter of supreme concern in the eyes of the Moslem Iranian nation. In his recent enlightening speech, Imam Khomeini has confirmed "in case the public witnessed that my commitment is in contrast with the Islamic doctrines they will convey their disapproval by expelling me" and then the Imam affirmed that "even if I deliver such provocative speeches, the officers and the public are justified to refer me to the Islamic Court after my apprehension."

In consequence, the major criterion for the election of the government authorities is focused on their fervent faith in the Islamic religion. Therefore, public votes are granted on account of the officials' substantive loyalty to the Islamic values.

In fine, we once again recall the Imam's inspiring message, "the Moslem Iranian nation is justified to express their profound support for the president so long as he fulfills his presidential responsibilities within the sphere of the Islamic jurisdiction."

BANI-SADR STATEMENT RIDICULED

GF281914 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday a statement allegedly issued by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the deposed president of Khomeyni's regime, came into our hands. In the statement Bani-Sadr claims that he is in possession of documents and tapes, the publication of which would result in the disappearance of all the leaders of the regime of the Islamic Republic. Turkish correspondents have reported the distribution of thousands of copies of the statement in their country.

In his statement, Bani-Sadr stated his readiness to be tried, subject to Ruhollah Khomeyni's acceptance of his conditions. According to his statement his conditions are: closing all air, land and sea borders in Iran; stopping the departure of mullahs; and transferring border control from revolution guards to armed forces personnel.

Bani-Sadr also asked his spiritual father, Khomeyni, to allow him to talk to the people for 3 hours via the radio and television of the regime in order to divulge the documents and secrets in his possession. He said that the Islamic Republican Party, using tricks, has obtained the majority in the mullahs' Majlis. He also promised the people that he will pass his information on to them by any means possible. The fugitive president stated: You chose me as president and I did my utmost in the position. You are the only ones with the right to dismiss me.

At the end of yesterday's statement Bani-Sadr expressed his certainty that the people have not deserted him and promised to soon continue his struggle alongside the people. According to a Kordish leader living in (?Sweden), Bani-Sadr is in a safe hiding place under the protection of the Kordish Democratic Party.

CSO: 4640/22

REASONS FOR OUSTER OF BANI-SADR DISCUSSED

Beheshti's Statement

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 20 Jun 81 p 2

[Press Conference with Dr Beheshti, Chief Justice of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text]

TEHRAN, June 17 (Pars) — Today, the Chief Justice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dr. Beheshti, held a press conference.

When Dr. Beheshti was questioned about why Mr. Bani-sadr is being put aside, when more than ten million people have voted for him, Dr. Beheshti said, "This more than ten million people who voted for Mr. Bani-sadr are now in this country and you can find out their voice and vote today and it means that they have recognized that there was a misunderstanding in their concept of Mr. Bani-sadr and his ideas. After near 17 months, they have recognized that they can not follow Mr. Bani-sadr and his special views, especially in relation to the pure Islamic teachings."

Asked whether the President can present his views as an opposition voice in his newspaper, Dr. Beheshti answered, "Such a newspaper can be free so long it does not play the role of sabotage in our revolution..."

In an answer to this question of why Mr. Bani-sadr had been attacked on every issue after his

presidency, the Chief Justice said, "It is clear, because he should be aware that he was elected by ten million people to play his role as the President (according) to our constitution, not according to the constitution of France or the U.S. or Germany ... He has made his own mistake. Why couldn't he prepare himself to follow the decisions of the Parliament, the Parliament is elected by the people too and there is no problem between Mr. Bani-sadr and the IRP, the problem is between him, and his followers, with all the people on the line which has been called the Imam Line. It is the line of pure Islam."

Questioned if the President is removed from office, who would take over his responsibilities, Dr. Beheshti, said, "For a very short time a Council (Presidency Council), as appointed in our Constitution, consisting of the Prime Minister, the Chairman of the Parliament and the Chairman of the Supreme Court (will take over) this role for only 50 days and during these 50 days they should make preparations for (new presidential) elections."

Accusations in Majlis

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 22 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

TEHRAN, June 21 (Parv) — In yesterday's open session of the Majlis, the first deputy who spoke against the proposed bill for ruing President Banisadr politically incompetent was Dr Mounfar. He argued that the proposal was principally the result of personal malice against Mr. Banisadr and noted that the bill which had been proposed only ten days after his being excused from the commandship of the Armed Forces by Imam Khomeini, had placed the President in a position which made him unable to defend himself before the Majlis. He noted that the Constitution did not reserve the right for the Majlis to propose the ousting of a President, and added that the proposal in itself was unconstitutional.

The second speaker was Dr. Valayati who spoke in favour of the bill for ousting the President. In an itemised list which he read to the Majlis he accused the President of:

- a) Being politically incompetent.
- b) Showing un-Islamic behaviour and disregard of the people's religious feelings.
- c) Encouraging oppressive conduct by the oppressors.
- d) Having a tendency towards unfair acts of his lack of courage and the spirit of chivalry.
- e) Encouraging egotism and acting out of egotistic tendencies himself.
- f) Having united with the avowed enemies of Islam both inside and outside of the country.
- g) Having made efforts for discrediting the revolutionary institutions.
- h) Having worked for slandering Islam and encouraging nationalistic tendencies and other anti-Islamic thoughts.
- i) Having organized the counter-revolution under the umbrella of the President's Coordination Office.

j) Having created an atmosphere for encouraging destructive acts.

k) Having misrepresented righteous acts as being 'unful', and sinful acts as being 'righteous'.

l) Having tried to defame the Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeini.

The following are excerpts from the speeches of other Majlis deputies who spoke for, and against, the bill.

Seyyed Mohammad Mehdi Jaf'ari:

"...I do not think the passing of this bill will be in any way in the interest of the Islamic Republic. I do not think Mr. Banisadr should be ruled incompetent. The improvement in the operation of our Armed Forces is itself only one fact attesting to his competency. I think we should not criticise others subjectively and in a manner to conceal our opponents' virtues. I am sure the other party against Mr. Banisadr has faults and failures as well."

Dr. Zargar:

"...After his appointment to the post of Presidency, Mr. Banisadr tried hard to plant roots in all centers of power. He fulfilled his aspirations by becoming the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, by becoming the head of the Revolutionary Council, and by appointing the Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank Markazi, by installing his bosom friends at the State Radio and Television, and by thus monopolized all 'poles of power' for himself ... In my opinion, the President has proved to be politically incompetent with Article 113 of the Constitution, he is responsible to enact the Constitution and to establish coordination between the functions of the three branches, and despite his being sworn

in according to Article 121 of the Constitution for safeguarding the official religion in this country and the Islamic Republic and the Constitution ... He has not only proved to have been politically incompetent but has even moved as a current among counter-revolutionary forces. He has failed to establish a personal relation within the executive branch of the government on the basis of law and good understanding let alone to coordinate the functions of the three branches of the government."

Hojatoleslam Sadeq Khalkhali:

"...Mr. Banisadr is politically incompetent for several reasons. First because he has provided excuses for the counterrevolution in and outside of the country.

All people who are against the Revolution, have gathered around him. They are such individuals as the daughter of the entombed Naji, the sons and daughters of the superciliously arrogant and moneyed class of the past regime, the rich business men and Bazaaris who hoard goods, and members of the Muslim People's Republican Party (of Tabriz).

That is why he lacks a sound political outlook, and he is not qualified for remaining in his post as the head of the state.

Not that I would consider Mr. Banisadr as being an unbeliever or a hypocrite, but that I have touched on his lack of a political outlook which is a totally different thing. In his public speeches he has talked in a manner against the Imam's Path, and has done so despite the people's expectations of him. The liberals, who were enemies to one another, have now closed ranks in support of Mr. Banisadr..."

Ezzatollah Sahabi:

"... I am against the bill but by opposition with the proposed bill

should not be inferred as my support for Mr. Banisadr. The former members of the Revolutionary Council perhaps remember my own differences with him. But after his appointment to the post of Presidency we have been responsible to collaborate with each other in the interest of the Islamic Republic.

If I am talking against the bill, it is not because I am approving of Mr. Banisadr as being a totally flawless person. I am only against what is included in the bill which borders on a historical and critical topic... I agree with the idea that Mr. Banisadr cannot remain in his post as the President of the state but I am totally against the wording of the bill..."

Hojatoleslam Khamene'i

"...Mr. Banisadr has all too often violated the laws which limit his actions. For example, he interfered into the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, as well as in the elections. Also the opening of his Coordination Office and his formation of a Presidential Guard have all been done against the laws. He has supported the hypocrites (Descriptive name commonly said of the Mujahideen Kharij group which declared armed struggle against the government) and himself has done acts typical of this group.

He has supported many of the convicts who were sentenced to death or were found guilty of having a hand in a crushed coup d'etat against the state. And this is not typical of a leader, nor were his interviews typical which he gave on the issue of the three islands of the Persian Gulf, and another of his interviews acknowledging torture of prisoners here, nor his statement on the Imam's being kept from the factual news in the country..."

Ideological Justification

Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL in English 23 Jun 81 p 2

[Editorial by Zainab]

[Text] The issue of internal disturbances and rapid changes in the political scene of Iran has overshadowed most developments of the Republic, except of course, the war.

These developments which constitute an actual connection and fortification of the authentic line of the revolution or the line of Imam Khomeini, are likely to be followed by an increased attack of the counter-revolution current on the body of the Islamic Revolution. Following the enlightening speeches of Imam Khomeini, who sharply criticized those who weakened the institutions of the Islamic Government and those who propagated the pro-Western line in Iran, and following the dismissal of Mr Banisadr from the position of Commander-in-Chief, the internal counter-revolutionaries were severely threatened by the loss of their major point of support and hope. Finally the Islamic Consultative Majlis, the reflection of the people's will and the realization of the hopes of thousands of martyrs, following its Islamic responsibility began considering the impeachment of Mr Banisadr. The Majlis' measure was accompanied by the conscious support and encouragement of the Muslim nation. The nation had, along with their Imam, carefully witnessed how Banisadr promoted a method of thought and behaviour alien to Islamic tradition and thought and how his behaviour fell in line with the pro-Western current, present in the post revolution society of Iran. Much has been said about this current which aimed to deviate the Islamic Revolution from its original path and strip the Islamic Movement from its true identity. Yet it needs to be stressed that this current which is constituted from various Westernized elements who adhere to an eclectic understanding of Islam and Western thought and philosophy posed the greatest threat as Imam Khomeini said, to the Islamic Revolution. In effect, consciously or unconsciously these elements served American interests during the time of the Provisional Government and later, through the policies of Banisadr.

However, what is noteworthy is that the Revolution has, at each stage, successfully maintained its authentic line of Islam. In each stage the conscious people of Iran distinguished the line of Imam Khomeini from these eclectic lines. Those who carried the profound spirituality of Imam in their hearts, easily recognized the hollow and underdeveloped personalities of these figures. Those who endured for years the excessive sufferings and hardships and who sacrificed generations of their children at every stage of this Revolution, carried an unending love for God, Islam and Khomeini in their souls and kindled the fire of hatred for America and Westernism in their hearts.

The psychology of the Westernized current in the simple words of Imam Khomeini can be defined as people who have more knowledge than wisdom and who adhere to nationalism more than Islam. This current is a line of the intellectuals and technocrats who have lost their 'selves' to the superficial and dazzling 'self' of the West. They are a line of learned men who have failed to develop the character of Taqwa and thus easily fell into the ruthless hands of Western culture.

Failing to submit to Allah alone, they submitted to any appealing and hollow symbol of Western glory. They lost their authentic culture to the eye-catching technology and consumerism of Europe and America. The majority of these elements except those who strove toward self-purification and tamed their inner selfishness, remained with an Islamic appearance, and an eclectic, non-Islamic soul.

They despised despotism yet failed to face the shah decisively. It was the authentic line of Islam projected in Khomeini, which stood firmly before the dictatorship of Pahlavi. This moderate and pro-Western line, claimed to despise oppression in any form but failed to recognize and confront the greatest oppressor of all times, America. Instead, they dreamed of taking Iran towards Americanism, this time maybe in a more moderate form. It was the line of Imam which rose against this fatal deviation and corrected the line of the movement, which Imam named the Second Revolution.

They claimed to be eligible for the leadership of the Muslim country, but were lost in their pride and ambition soon after they came to power. In their blind pride they took the Islamic Republic to the verge of destruction in the hands of America. Imam Khomeini, who had repeatedly endured these faults and had given this strata continuous chances to correct themselves, rose and restored the current of events to its rightful Islamic Line by dismissing Baniadr from the Presidency.

This third revolution brings the glad tidings to all Mustaz'afin of the world that the Islamic Revolutions of Iran, in the case of God and under the leadership of Khomeini had succeeded in proceeding towards Allah, despite the plots of the enemies and hypocrites.

CSO: 4600/43

IRAN

BANI-SADR DISPARAGED WHEN COMPARED WITH 'MARTYR CHAMRAN'

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 22 Jun 81 pp 1, 15

[Text] Dr Mostafa Chamran, after 49 years of struggle, sacrifice, and heroism, finally hastened to meet with God on the warm, stifling, blood-colored southern lands after months of struggle and staunch resistance against the mercenary occupying forces of the pro-American Saddam. He was neither the first martyr nor will he be the last.

Chamran was a great thinker, an enamored mystic, a true self-sacrificing struggler, and an active, fighting guerrilla. He was a great suffering Moslem who lived for Islam and was martyred along the path of Islam. What made him superior was the fact that he did not make a point of promoting himself with his past record, high qualities, and actions. He neither wrote about what he had accomplished nor did he write newspaper articles nor did he issue announcements. He neither founded an office, nor a party, nor did he claim to be a commander. He left all this for those who had neither his past nor his qualities. We extend congratulations and condolences for this martyrdom to the imam and the people. Let us hope that with help from the Almighty and the efforts of the self-sacrificing combatants on the front lines, we will witness the final victory of right over wrong in the near future.

The Supervisory Committee of ETTELA'AT

The big difference between Chamran and Bani-Sadr was not that while Chamran spent his life in southern Lebanon under the frequent bombings of the occupying regime in Palestin, Bani-Sadr was sight-seeing in the gardens of Paris, making discoveries and findings.

The big difference between Chamran and Bani-Sadr was not the fact that Chamran had lived in the midst of military experiences and the organization of the armed forces of partisan groups. He was an expert, a master in this regard; whereas Bani-Sadr knew nothing about military issues, except that he claimed 20 years of experience in Western research in all areas and reading thick volumes on the front lines!

The big difference between Chamran and Bani-Sadr was not the fact that Chamran--from the early days, when neither were the armed forces organized as they are today nor did the pasdaran army have the experience and expertise of today--left his home for Kurdistan and the battlefield and fought alone in the bloody Karbala of Paveh surrounded by counterrevolutionaries on all sides (Kumeleh; Hezb-e Demokrat-e Qasemlu [Qasemlu Democratic Party]; Ezzoddin's thugs, the new source of emulation of the Mojahedin!), while Bani-Sadr, at the same time, was only speaking about his 20 years of resplendent research and essays composed on the 135 characteristics of independence that he had discovered!

The big difference between Chamran and Bani-Sadr was not the fact that "he," during the entire course of the forced war with Iraq, directly led the most difficult and dangerous guerrilla operations in unconventional warfare; would go through bullets, fire, and blood; would be wounded many times; and would lose his closest friends and protectors; while "this one" not only lacked direct leadership but would even find time on the front to read thick volumes. And later he would write a summary of that book as the "reportcard of the commander-in-chief of the armed forces from the bloody front lines of the war," give frequent speeches in the garrison, and speak once again about his discoveries of 20 years and neither he nor any of his friends, protectors, or relatives would be wounded. On the contrary, while he himself is busy with press conferences and making up the program of the Office of Coordination in Tehran and other cities, he immediately takes credit for the sacrifices of the army [of the pasdaran] and the military in the war and for taking the hills of Allah-o Akbar. They would inform him from the front lines that they had captured such and such a region and he would send a telegram from Tehran or on his way to the front informing the imam and the world that "we" did thus and so.

Yes, all this is true; but this is not everything. These differences did exist, but they were not the big difference. The big difference between Chamran and Bani-Sadr was that Bani-Sadr would shout out, "I am the truth, like the Pharaoh," although he was not a Pharaoh, while Chamran would shout out, "I am the truth, like Hallaj," and I am not sure whether he was Hallaj or not. The big difference between Chamran and Bani-Sadr was that Bani-Sadr would say "I" while Chamran would say "my God." The big difference is that one would say, "I am the greatest thinker of the age," while the other would say he is

"'Abdollah." One would say: by electing me as the president, the great sun of fortune and the end of your dark, centuries-old misery will come. The other would say: "The self is the greatest danger for a human being; you and I are being threatened by this danger and we must cleanse ourselves."

The other differences have their source in this big difference. Hence, Chamran performed prayers at night without anyone knowing about it, and Bani-Sadr did prayers during the day with a subscription of half a million. Chamran fought without any food and fasted without pictures being taken, but Bani-Sadr ate with hundreds of flashes, lenses, cameras, magnifying glasses, pictures, and posters.

Despite the fact that Chamran was a Cabinet minister in the beginning, he would make heroic history in Kurdistan; he displayed valor in southern Lebanon; he was active in the Islamic societies of Europe and the United States; he was the imam's representative in the Supreme Council for Defense and on the front lines; and he directly and personally led the Headquarters for Unconventional Warfare. Thus, everyone can see that the public did not know about his work and responsibilities. But Bani-Sadr needs no explanation. You judge for yourselves whether he was the commander-in-chief of the front lines or behind the lines!

Chamran could have arranged frequent press conferences. He could have prepared many propaganda programs on his own behalf in the name of the imam, as his representative. After all, he also had the right to give speeches in Meydan-e Shohada, Meydan-e Azadi, and the University of Tehran! Chamran could have told our people what leadership roles he played in "Amol" and the "Harekatalmahrumin [the Movement of the Deprived]" in southern Lebanon, what he did alongside Seyyed Musa Sadr, and what programs he arranged on the 40th day after the death of Dr Shari'ati.

He could have spoken about his mystical studies and research and what practical stages of cleansing the soul and mysticism he had gone through. After all, he was a mystic, too, a military mystic, as opposed to Bani-Sadr, who was a politician for the day, a clever but amateurish politician!

We do not want to make an idol out of Chamran. Breaking idols is one of the first stages and conditions of the mystical process. But we are comparing him with a person whose beginning and end are most astonishing lessons for himself and those who still say "I."

And finally . . . it was in this way that Chamran was martyred and Bani-Sadr was ousted: In the end it became clear who had fought away from home and rolled in his own blood away from home.

KHOMAYNI AIDE CITED ON CHARGES AGAINST BANI-SADR

PM241113 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Jun 81 p 28

[Dispatch by Eric Rouleau: "The Troubles in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran--The Iranian revolution is at a crossroads. The deposition of President Bani-Sadr which was adopted by parliament in the afternoon of Sunday, 21 June, and officially confirmed by Imam Khomeyni on Monday could, according to some people, clarify the situation and hence stabilize the regime. According to others, however, it is likely to draw the Islamic Republic into civil war.

The clashes which took place Saturday between the Mojahedin-e Khalq who support Mr Bani-Sadr and the forces of order were not limited to the capital as has initially been thought. According to the press hand-to-hand fighting and also gun battles took place the same day in the main provincial cities, of which some 15 were mentioned by name. The newspapers printed the text of a "politico-military" communique distributed by the Mojahedin. The latter proclaim that they "declared war" on the regime on Thursday, 18 June, and call upon the "heroic people of Iran" to help them "to resist by every means at our disposal."

The funerals of some 15 "sons of Islam," mostly revolution guards, killed in Tehran during Saturday's fighting, were held Sunday. Nobody knows how many members of the forces of order were killed in the provinces or how many demonstrators were killed in Tehran or elsewhere. The latter apparently number dozens in Tehran alone.

Although the Mojahedin have not yet succeeded in prompting the population to demonstrate, their sympathizers are using tactics which proved sound at the start of the people's uprising against the shah in 1978. Their shock troops, working in groups of 50 to 100 people dispersed in various points in the city, are succeeding in sparking off clashes by chanting slogans hostile to the regime, overturning buses, setting fire to tires and throwing Molotov cocktails. By doing this they hope to maintain constant agitation which, according to them, should lead to a people's uprising.

The authorities' reaction has been extremely brutal. At dawn on Sunday, only a few hours after the end of the first riot, 15 demonstrators were shot in

Evvin Pritsen. In the evening eight more people--Mojahedin but also Marxist-Leninists belonging to the Fedai'in organisations (minority faction) and to the Peykar--were executed. The latter included a young woman and Mr Sa'id Sultanpur, a famous writer arrested several weeks ago.

'There Will Be no Civil War'

The authorities clearly intend to give no quarter. Haranguing demonstrators outside the gates of the parliament building Sunday morning, Ayatollah Khomeini set the tone: "The counterrevolutionaries no longer deserve to be judged by the tribunal!" The Islamic judge exclaimed before sparking off the crowd's enthusiasm by adding: "You now have the right to execute on the spot any renegade bearing arms against the republic."

Shortly afterwards, women dressed in chadors--as numerous and more vehement than the men among the demonstrators--set fire to an American flag stamped with portrait of Mr Bani-Sadr. "There will be no civil war in Iran, I can assure you," Sheikh Muhammad Montazeri, one of the people closest to Imam Khomeini, told us in the night of Sunday/Monday. "The people are aware," he added, "that we are facing a coalition of forces which, whether deliberately or not, are playing into the hands of American imperialism, whose main objective is to destabilize the Islamic Republic and then overthrow it." Our interlocutor is the son of Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri, Imam Khomeini's probable successor.

He also asserted that Mr Bani-Sadr will be put on trial for "high treason." "I do not think," he stated, "that the head of state is a paid U.S. agent in the true sense, but, gnawed by ambition and seeking to seize power at any cost, he has gradually become the tool of the counterrevolutionaries and liberal parties who favor capitalism and of organizations with Marxist leanings which also favor the normalization of relations with the United States. We will not allow American imperialism to be reintroduced into our country by those whom you in the West describe as moderates or revolutionaries."

Sheikh Montazeri added, hammering out his words: "If Mr Bani-Sadr and his friends persist in seeking confrontation we will have no mercy on them. We will execute 50 or 100 people, more if necessary, to ensure that our revolution can continue to follow its course in a moral way..."

Shortly after parliament had voted by 177 votes to 1 with 12 abstentions to adopt a motion recommending Imam Khomeini to strip the president of the republic of office, radio and television began regular broadcasts of a communique announcing that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr Bani-Sadr. Ayatollah Qodousi, the Islamic revolution's general prosecutor, issued a communique calling on the population to seek the head of state, seize him and hand him over to the authorities immediately. Anybody who harbored him or helped him to flee, he added, would be regarded as a "criminal" and punished accordingly.

The government says it is convinced that Mr Bani-Sadr has not left the national territory. Emergency checking measures have nonetheless been taken on the borders. According to some reports the former head of state has taken refuge in a military base. According to others he is under the Mojahedin-e Khalq's protection. The Kordestan Democratic Party's (Mr Qasemlu's faction) clandestine radio has called on Mr Bani-Sadr to join its underground fighters in the west of the country. The offer will not help to improve the head of state's image in view of the fact that most of the population regards Mr Qasemlu as a traitor collaborating closely with the Iraqi invaders.

Finally, I should report the death of Mr Mostafa Chamran on the western front on Sunday, killed, according to the PARS Agency, by an Iraqi artillery shell. Mr Chamran, who was defense minister before becoming Imam Khomeyni's personal representative on the Supreme Defense Council, was regarded as a "liberal" close to Mr Bani-Sadr and to former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh. Is that why the television failed to announce his death yesterday? In any case it is reported that he will be given a national funeral on Tuesday.

CSO: 4619/5

DISTURBANCES, TENSION IN COUNTRY NOTED

NC241416 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Our correspondents in various parts of the country, in reports on the sad incidents taking place in our homeland, indicate that demonstrations by compatriots in Qazvin, Isfahan and Shiraz are continuing on a wide scale. Protesting the policies of the Islamic Republic's rulers, the dissatisfied people have clashed with a number of hireling hezbollahs of Ayatollah Behesti, with the result that a number of people on both sides were injured.

In Qazvin, the brave opponents of the mullahs' regime have faced the savage attacks of the revolution guards and dozens were seriously wounded.

The Voice of Iran correspondent adds that the wave of opposition against the mullahs' regime can be seen in the four corners of our homeland and in various forms. With their slogans against Khomeyni's rule, the patriotic people are raising their voice much higher each day and are not afraid of sacrificing their blood to free the homeland from the clutches of satan.

Meanwhile, members of the staged clerical courts--who are mostly minor religious students of Qom's Feyziyeh School and the likes of the insane Khalkhali, who prefers personal desires to rational--each day take the homeland's or the capital's dear children and like butchers place them in front of firing squads. These ignoble idiots, these bloodnucking creatures with blunted consciences fly only at night like bats and owls and pick their prey from among the brave patriotic people and then send them to the cemeteries without respecting any of the primary norms of humanity and civilization.

Reporting on contacts with patriotic people, the Voice of Iran correspondent adds that freedom-seeking people throughout the country have risen against the mullahs' corrupt regime and are telling these bloodthirsty criminals that the children of the homeland who are fighting for freedom do not fear their ugly laughter exposing their filthy teeth.

Concluding his dispatch, our correspondent says that the people have risen in an insurrection to save great Iran and that every day they present their bouquets in the form of their dear ones, and these devoted Iranians are fearlessly struggling to regain our country's lost sanctities from the regime. These people are speaking of an imminent victory over the imposed clergy, and they consider this victory over the satans as tantamount to a great national holiday similar to the traditional Nowruz. It is to achieve this end that they are moving toward a better and flourishing Iran. The patriotic people see that this day is near and that it is to achieve victory that the monotonous shouts of "death to the clerical regime" can be heard throughout the country, the cradle of civilization.

CSO: 4640/22

IRAN

'CLANDESTINE RADIO' REVIEWS SITUATION IN COUNTRY

NC241242 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Concerning the prevailing situation in our country, our correspondent began his report by noting that following Bani-Sadr's final dismissal from the presidency of the Islamic Republic, Khomeyni said: I tell Mr Bani-Sadr to refrain from joining opposing groups abroad, to repent and to come to the people.

Quoting Tehran's political circles, the Voice of Iran correspondent wrote that another chapter in the existence of the regime ruling the nation's destiny has been written. Another chapter of satanic policies for imposing terror and force on the oppressed people of Iran has now been opened before the patriots' eyes. This chapter starts with threats, executions and the prospects of a sinister fate for the isolated regime.

The officials of Ruhollah Khomeyni's regime, with the cooperation and assistance of other founders of the ruling sedition, have implemented many stages of their plan for the continuation of their life. Our correspondent has listed the major stages as follows:

1. The torturing and harassment of political prisoners: as far as this is concerned, the fundamentalist clergy has trampled on the principles of human rights and has ignored the Iran civilization and the Iranians' love for freedom that were established by Cyrus the Great.
2. Ruhollah Khomeyni and his associates have continuously condemned the past regime for torturing prisoners, but it has now been proven to all that Khomeyni himself is a bigger murderer than all the murderers recorded in history.
3. Iran's economic bankruptcy: after destroying Iran's flourishing economy, these illiterate and incompetent rulers have blamed this defeat on their associates like Bani-Sadr, who was the founder of Khomeyni's sedition, and are exerting great efforts to preserve their image. The mullahs have truly proven that they are ungrateful.
4. The hostage-taking disgrace: this adventure was yet another inhuman act committed by Khomeyni's sedition. The regime of the executioners presented this commodity to the market to keep the people busy.

5. The Iran-Iraq war: the deceitful mullahs are attributing the lack of progress on the war fronts in this 9-month-old [war] to the armed forces and by prolonging this destructive war, they are doing their best to prolong their disgraceful life.

In ending his dispatch, the Voice of Iran correspondent stated: By working behind the scenes the ruling clergy dismissed Bani-Sadr--one of the major men in the fundamentalist Islamic regime. However, they do not want him to join the patriots' ranks, because all the secrets of the tyrannical and corrupt mullahs are in his hands. But it should not be forgotten that none of the patriotic groups that oppose Khomeyni's regime will trust the founders of the sedition that destroyed Iran and that only the people of our homeland can be the ones to judge Bani-Sadr and Khomeyni's regime and make the final decision.

CSO: 4640/18

KHOMEYNI FEAR OF BAKHTIAR, MOSADDEQ DISCUSSED

NC251841 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Fear From Bakhtiar, Mosaddeq and Iran's National Movement"]

[Text] In our program yesterday we informed you that on Tuesday 200 to 300 pro and anti-Bani-Sadr people gathered in front of the Islamic Republic's Embassy in Paris and demonstrated and that both groups jointly chanted slogans against Dr Shapur Bakhtiar. Even though these demonstrations (?were small) and did not have a considerable (?effect), it was noteworthy from one aspect, the fact that the two wings of Khomeyni's republic fully agree in their enmity even though their powers for struggle have been drawn to the streets.

The reason for the hostility shown by the turbaned and (?unturbaned) clergy and pro-Bani-Sadr communist groups for Bakhtiar is very clear. They are all afraid of Bakhtiar. But have you ever thought why this fear of Bakhtiar is so great that even when they demonstrate against each other their slogans are against Bakhtiar? What do these people who claim to have an ideology and school of thought see in democrat, nationalist and patriotic Shapur Bakhtiar that they fear him to this extent? The reason is very clear. They do not fear Bakhtiar as a person. They fear the way of thought, the manifestation which is Shapur Bakhtiar. They fear the national identity of the Iranians and the belief that these Iranians have in the National Resistance Movement of Iran [NRMI]. The NRMI cries independence and terrifies these people who are affiliated with foreigners since independence will cut the hands of foreigners and their servants from our homeland. The NRMI cries freedom and again terrifies these dictators and these retrogressive people who are enemies of freedom. If the nation has freedom it will not allow any one of these subservient groups [words indistinct], and the nation will itself undertake the administration of the country's affairs. The NRMI cries social justice and these [words indistinct] and the communists who are eating the defeated theories of foreigners are terrified because the NRMI will prove that social justice can be established in the country without material and moral dependence on the Eastern and Western imperialists.

The supporters of Khomeyni and his Tudeh followers, as well as the followers of Bani-Sadr and his [word indistinct] fear the Iranian nation's belief in independence, freedom and social justice and this is why their slogans are

against Shapur Bakhtiar who is the manifestation and leader of a movement that has placed independence, freedom and social justice in its program. It is this nationalist movement that has terrified the treacherous (?people) and their various hirelings, puppets and mercenaries.

The terror was apparent in Khomeyni's remarks last night. Khomeyni's disgraceful mouthpiece last night broadcast in its 2400 newscast the report on the meeting between the publishing staff of SHAHED magazine with Ruhollah Khomeyni and quoted some of the remarks made [by] the Mullah of Jamaran in this meeting. In his remarks the [word indistinct] sheikh whose abominable nature and his anti-iranian mission during the past 2 1/2 years has been completely unveiled for the first time uttered the name of Dr Mosaddeq and described the nationalism and want for freedom of Iran's national movement as blasphemy.

If Khomeyni does not fear Dr Mosaddeq, why does he broadcast his (?warnings) to this great personality of Iran's history at a time when all the people are asleep? The [words indistinct] mullah, this hireling of the imperialist enemies of Iran, considers nationalism a crime and democracy a (?sin), and very (?clearly says) that his Islam is nothing but a fascist system and a rule of plunderers and that in this rule there is no place for freedom, democracy and the rule of the people by the people.

Khomeyni might be a demagogue and do his job well, but the nation is not forgetful. Wasn't Dr Mosaddeq the one to cut the hand of the British colonialists from Iran? Didn't his national movement awaken all the nations of the Third World and doesn't Mosaddeq still continue to be the manifestation of the freedom- and justice-seeking movements of the Third World against the colonialists? (?Few people) doubt his love and want for freedom.

Who was the filthy and abominable creature who handed over Iran's wealth on a silver platter to U.S. imperialism? Who was the nonentity who signed the disgraceful agreements with British imperialists? And who was the suspicious and subservient person who placed our country's (?roads) at the disposal of Red imperialism?

This simple comparison will unveil the faces of the (?guilty and innocent). Khomeyni, this satanic creature, has murdered tens of thousands of our compatriots so far and is proud [words indistinct]. (?When did Mosaddeq do such a thing)? He was a true Iranian, a great man and a farsighted leader. Insolence against this great man by a (?dreg) like Khomeyni cannot be forgiven by the Iranian nation, and we very confidently say that the nation will reply to Khomeyni.

CSO: 4640/18

IRAN

BAKHTIAR ASSESSES EVENTS IN COUNTRY IN TV INTERVIEW

GF220635 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Remarks by Dr Shapur Bakhtiar during an interview on French Television Channel II, 20 June in Paris--read by announcer]

[Text] Dr Shapur Bakhtiar said that he has further expanded his struggle to liberate Iran and establish a nationalist democratic government. Answering a question on the reason for the continuation of Khomeyni's regime, considering its weak bases, he said: The main reason for the continuation of the present sad situation and the rule of the mullahs in our homeland is the support of Khomeyni by foreign governments. He added: The reason for this should be sought in London and in other capitals who are Khomeyni's masters.

The leader of the Iranian Nationalist Resistance Movement said in response to a question on the recent events in Iran and on whether Bani-Sadr enjoys popularity among the armed forces that the events in Iran do not surprise me since as you know I had predicted this inauspicious future at the beginning of the Khomeyni trouble. I warned the Iranian nation and the people of the world that the events which are taking place today should not be surprising. Unfortunately, I should add that this is the beginning of a very unbelievable blood bath which will start in our country.

He then said: When you ask whether Bani-Sadr enjoys popularity with the army, the answer is, no, not at all. Do not forget that Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is the person who as the head of the secret and mysterious Council of Revolution ordered the murder of tens or possibly hundreds of zealous officers and NCO's in Iran and carried it out. Neither the Iranian nation nor the Iranian army will ever forget Bani-Sadr's crimes. If Bani-Sadr is dreaming of support from the military then he is very much mistaken. The fight between Bani-Sadr and his enemies is purely a struggle for power. What Bani-Sadr is trying to defend are his own personal interests which have never had any popular basis.

The leader of the National Iranian Resistance Movement also said: Bani-Sadr is a full-fledged mullah lacking only a turban on his head. It is no secret that Bani-Sadr was one of the main elements in establishing the dictatorial and reactionary regime of Khomeyni. Concluding his interview--which was seen by over 25 million viewers--Dr Bakhtiar answered a question on whether he had any hope of liberating Iran and whether he was determined to do so. He said: Not only have my predictions about events in my country come to pass--which has made me more determined than ever in my struggle--but also my national duty compels me to become more determined with every passing day and not to stop until final victory. I am very hopeful.

'CLANDESTINE RADIO' REPORTS ON BAKHTIAR'S TV INTERVIEW

NC272226 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1905 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] A Voice of Iran correspondent has reported from Paris that in an interview with Channel 3 of the French television the last legal prime minister of Iran, Mr Shapur Bakhtiar, spoke about the solution for Iran's salvation and said: Iran's solution is an Iranian and national one based on Iran's national culture and traditions and, undoubtedly, the establishment of a national and democratic rule. Iran's royal family also should undoubtedly play their part in Iran's destiny and dignity and rank should be protected.

In reply to a question on whether 45,000 Iranian soldiers are preparing themselves on the Iraqi border to overthrow the Islamic Republican regime, Mr Bakhtiar said: I cannot answer this but it is sufficient to say that 5,000 patriotic and trained soldiers and officers are enough to overthrow this regime.

The French correspondent asked: Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is now among Khomeyni's opponents. If he comes to Paris will you be prepared to cooperate with him?

Mr Bakhtiar stated: His opposition at this stage is not a sufficient condition for cooperation. Why do you not ask me to slowly cooperate with Khomeyni himself? Abolhasan Bani-Sadr is one of the founders of the Islamic Republic. His war is an individual war and for the sake of gaining more power, otherwise he has never opposed the inhumane and anti-Iranian principles of the Islamic Republic.

The French correspondent asked: The leaders of Tehran's regime claim that they have implemented the precise Koranic laws, while most of the Muslims of the world believe that Khomeyni and his associates have harmed the (?principles) of Islam.

In reply the last legal prime minister of Iran, Mr Shapur Bakhtiar, said: These gentlemen interpret the Koran and Islam in a personal and medieval way. We true Iranians have always interpreted Islam in an extremely (?delicate) and humane way and in accordance with our civilization and believe in the same [words indistinct]. Ruhollah Khomeyni's bloodthirstiness and his personal assessment have been the most effective elements in the way these laws have been implemented in Iran.

CSO: 4640/22

'CLANDESTINE RADIO' CONDEMNS BAZARGAN STATEMENT

NC191742 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister of the provisional Islamic Republic and one of the enforcers of Khomeyni's sedition, yesterday contacted the Associated Press in Beirut and stated that with the closure of his newspaper, FREEDOM OF SPEECH in the Islamic Republic has been abolished, that the constitution has been trampled upon and that the regime's officials will not allow him and his associates to carry out their duties to the Iranian nation.

These remarks have caused many questions to rise among the Iranian people. The first question is: How and when did freedom of speech exist in the Islamic Republic--in the establishment of which this same Mr Bazargan played a considerable role--so that it can now be trampled upon? (?Let us assume that it did exist.) Was this a privilege enjoyed only by the newspaper MIZAN to have now been lost with its closure?

The next question is: Which constitution has been trampled upon? If Bazargan means the constitution of the Islamic Republic, then this is the constitution that he himself voted for and by endorsing the rule of the Velayat-e Faqih he personally saw to it that the people were completely deprived of all their rights.

The third question is: Since when has Mr Bazargan started thinking about the nation? When he was voting for the mullahs' constitution, did he bear in mind the fact that the nation is of no value whatsoever in a Velayat-e Faqih system?

How is it that Bazargan has suddenly taken the lantern in hand and is searching for the nation? Why does he want to carry out his duties to the nation? Let us assume, Mr Bazargan, that you are granted permission to carry out your duties. What other duties do you want to carry out? Do you want to bring yet another mullah to power with the help of General Huyser? Do you want to sit in the Revolution Council and sign death sentences for Iranian officers?

Mr Bazargan, you have performed your duty to the nation and by doing so the nation saw how you committed treason and brought upon the nation what we now see.

You have been tested and there is no one who is not aware of your unflinching efforts in establishing black despotism and the regime of terror. The Iranian people have not yet forgotten how you accepted the decree from Ruhollah Khomeyni to become prime minister of a provisional government at a time when a legal government existed in our country. Is there a treason greater than this?

The Iranian nation clearly sees the reason and motives behind your present shouts and requests for help. Everyone knows that you, too, like your companions, are on the verge of being crushed under the fascist boot of your imam and of his rule. Now suddenly you speak of freedom, rights, justice and the nation. This (?manifests) your clerical nature. You have felt a danger so great that you are seeking a refuge, and that in the bosom of the nation. But rest assured, Mr Bazargan, that this refuge will not be a refuge for you.

CSO: 4640/16

CONTINUATION OF RETRIBUTION (QESAS) BILL PROMULGATED

Tehran LEGAL INFORMATION SERVICE in English 10 Jun 81 pp 1-6

[Text] O Ye Who believe! Retaliation is prescribed
 for you for the slain

(The Chapter of the Heifer, Verse 179)

Retribution and Provisions Relating Thereto

Retribution is a punishment to which a criminal is condemned and it must be equal to his crime.

Retribution is of two types: Retribution for life and retribution for limb.

The first type: Retribution for life and provisions relating thereto are described in few chapters.

Chapter One

Article 1. If murder is intentional, it involves retribution and the guardians of the murdered person may, with the permission of the governor of the Muslims or his representative, put the murderer to death with due observance of the conditions set forth below.

Article 2. A murder is intentional in the following cases:

- a) Where the murderer intends to kill someone by perpetrating an act whether the act is fatal or the act is not fatal in itself but practically causes death.
- b) Where the murderer intentionally perpetrates an act which is fatal by its nature, even if he did not intend to kill the person.

Note: Where the murderer does not intend to kill and the act perpetrated by him is not fatal by its nature, however, it is fatal by its nature due to sickness, old age, weakness or infancy, etc., of the other party and the murderer knows this fact, it shall be regarded as intentional murder.

Article 3. Murder is of three types: intentional, quasi-intentional and negligent. Provisions relating to the latter two types are set forth in the book on Deyyat (blood money or blodwyte).

Coercion in Murder

Article 4. Coercion does not permit murder. Therefore, if someone is coerced to commit murder he must not perpetrate it. If he does so, retribution will be made and the coercer will be sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Note 1: If the person coerced is an indiscerning child or of unsound mind, only the co-er shall be condemned to retribution.

Note 2: If the person coerced is a discerning child, he must not be retributed but the Asghar (elderly person) must pay the blodwyte; the coercer shall also be condemned to imprisonment for life.

Article 5. Where a Muslim male intentionally kills a Muslim female, he shall be condemned to retribution. However, the guardian of the woman must, before the retribution of the murderer, pay half the blodwyte of the man to him (murderer).

Article 6. Where a Muslim female intentionally kills a Muslim male, she is condemned only to retribution and must not pay anything to the guardian of the murdered person.

Article 7. Where an infidel (living in an Islamic country and paying tribute) murders another such infidel, he shall be retributed even if the two follow different religions; if the murdered person is an infidel female, her guardian must, before retribution, pay half the blodwyte of a man to the murderer.

Participation in Murder

Article 8. Where two or more Muslim males jointly kill another Muslim male, the guardian of the murdered person may, with the permission of the governor of Muslims or his representatives, retribute all of them. However, if the murderers are two individuals, he must pay half the blodwyte to both of them. If they are three in numbers, he must pay two-thirds of the blodwyte to each one of them; if they are four in number he must pay three-quarters of the blodwyte to each one of them, and in the same ratio in case of more persons.

Article 9. Where two or more persons inflict injuries on someone, whether at the same time or at different times, that cause his death, if the death results from the crime of all of them, all of them shall be regarded as murderers and their punishment shall be determined according to the other provisions of this law, with due observance of the conditions set forth herein.

Article 10. Where someone inflicts injury to another and thereafter a second person kills him, the murderer is the said second person, even if the former

injury alone could have caused death. The said first person shall be condemned only to retribution or blodwyte of the injury inflicted by him unless there is the danger of the (his) death in retribution, in which case he shall be condemned only to pay the blodwyte.

Article 11. Where the injury inflicted by the first person is so severe that he regards the injured person as dead and the last breaths are left in him and meanwhile another person beheads him or perpetrates such similar acts which cause his death, the first person shall be retributed and the second person shall be condemned only to pay the blodwyte for committing crime on the dead body.

Article 12. Participation in murder is materialized when someone dies as a result of injuries inflicted by a number of persons and his death is based on the acts of all of them whether or not the act of each one of them is sufficient to cause death and whether the effect of their acts is equal or different.

Article 13. Where the inflicting of injury causes defect in a limb as well as death, if it is caused by one stroke, the retribution for murder shall suffice. There shall be no retribution or blodwyte for the defect in the limb.

Article 14. In all cases where a part of the blodwyte is to be paid to the murderer and retribution to be made, the payment of the blodwyte should be made before the administration of retribution.

Chapter Two

Conditions of Retribution

Article 15. The one who has been condemned to retribution must be killed with the permission of the murdered person's guardian. Therefore, if someone kills him without permission of the murdered person's guardian, a murder has been committed which itself is liable to retribution.

Article 16. Where the father or grandfather from father's side kills his child, he shall not be retributed, however, he must pay blodwyte to the heirs of the murdered person and the Qazi (ecclesiastical judge) must hand out (minor) punishment to him. Persons other than the father and grandfather from father's side shall be subject to retribution like others.

Article 17. Where a person of unsound mind or minor intentionally kills someone, he shall not be subject to retribution but their elders must pay blodwyte for negligent murder to the murdered person's heirs.

Article 18. Where a person of sound mind kills a person of unsound mind, he shall not be subject to retribution. However, he must pay blodwyte for the murder to the heirs of the murdered persons.

Article 19. Where a major kills a minor he shall be subject to retribution. However, it is better for the guardian of the murdered person, for the sake of religious prudence, to ignore retribution and accept bloodwite.

Article 20. Where one kills another in drunkenness and there exist sufficient grounds to prove that he had completely lost control of himself and did not make himself drunk earlier with such intention, he shall not be subject to retribution. If one of the conditions is not fulfilled, he shall be subject to retribution.

Article 21. If someone kills another person while asleep or unconscious, he shall not be subject to retribution. However, the bloodwite for murder should be paid to the heirs of the murdered person in the manner laid down in the chapter on bloodwite.

Article 22. If a blind person kills someone, he shall not be subject to retribution. However, his bloodwite should be paid out of the property of his elder; if there is no elder out of the property of the murderer; if the murderer does not have financial capacity, out of the Public Treasury.

Article 23. Murder of a person is subject to retribution only if the murdered person does not deserve death according to the provisions of Sharia (religious law). If he deserves death, such as when someone insults the Prophet Mohammad, or the holy Imam, or Hazrat Zahra, or commits aggression on a human and the repelling of it is not possible except by killing, or a husband sees someone committing adultery on his wife in which case the killing of both of them is permitted for the husband. In all cases the retribution of the murderer is not allowed.

Notes: Whatever is stated in Article 23 related to liability vis-a-vis God. Therefore, in all the above instances if a lawsuit is instituted against the murderer, he (the murderer) must prove the guilt in court according to provisions of law based on which he has killed the murdered person. Failing this, he shall be subject to retribution.

Chapter Three

Conditions of a Murder Case

Article 24. The complainant at the time of instituting the lawsuit must be discerning, mature and of full age. However, it is not necessary for the defendant to meet these conditions. Therefore, a lawsuit instituted against someone who does not meet these conditions is correct.

Article 25. The complainant must be definite about the subject-matter of the lawsuit; a lawsuit cannot be instituted against someone on the basis of conjectures and surmises unless it is customary to litigate on the basis of suspicion, presumption and likelihood.

Article 26. The defendant must be known. Therefore, if the complainant states: "Someone has killed my father," such a claim shall not be heard unless he limits it between a number of persons and states that one of these two or three persons has killed his father. In such a case his claim shall be heard. If those people deny having committed murder and take an oath (to this effect) they shall be acquitted unless the Qazi (ecclesiastical judge) suspects one of them to be the murderer in which case it will be regarded as one of the instances of Qassameh* and action will be taken according to the provisions of Qassameh set forth herein.

Article 27. The subject-matter of the case must be known. Therefore, the person claiming murder must state its type, i.e., whether it was intentional or unintentional. If the murder is proved but its type is not proved, the case must be terminated by reconciling the murderer, the guardian of the murdered person and his elder.

* Literally means an oath. In Islamic jurisprudence it is a method of proving a case by taking oath.

CSO: 4600/37

BRIEFS

CURRENT EVENTS--According to a dispatch from Tehran by the Voice of Iran correspondent, at the start of today's session of the Majlis of Mullahs, Hojjat Ol-ealam Rafsanjani stressed that the removal of Bani-Sadr from the presidency was of prime necessity. 'Ali Velayati, deputy to the Mullahs' Majlis, also said: Bani-Sadr's policies were based on lies and falsehood. 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the former oil minister of the Islamic Republic and one of Bani-Sadr's supporters, announced that the dismissal of Bani-Sadr by Ruhollah Khomeyni--on the basis of a two-thirds majority in the Mullahs Majlis--would no doubt result in an absolute and terrifying dictatorship. Mo'infar added: In view of this there is no need to discuss Bani-Sadr's unsuitability. The former oil minister said: The streets are not safe for Bani-Sadr's supporters. They are unable to gain entry to the Islamic Consultative Assembly. Meanwhile, during discussions on deposing of Bani-Sadr a group of club wielders gathered in front of Mullahs Majlis and chanted this slogan: The hangman's noose is awaiting Bani-Sadr. The Voice of Iran correspondent, quoting a very well informed source, says that Bani-Sadr has so far not left Iran. These sources also confirmed the arrest of six of Bani-Sadr's closest aids, including 'Ali Rasuli, the deputy to the presidential office. [Text] [GF221210 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 0330 GMT 21 Jun 81]

YAZDI'S DEATH--Former Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi was killed in a Tehran hospital. Rumors in Tehran say that on Sunday while hospitalized in a Tehran hospital, Yazdi was attacked by a number of people, who had taken their wounded to the same hospital. "Despite the resistance by Yazdi's guards the people stormed his room and killed him." Our correspondent added that this report has not yet been confirmed. [Summary from poor reception] [SC231133 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 22 Jun 81]

CHAMRAN'S DEATH--Despite claims by the PARS News Agency that Mostafa Chamran was killed during an attack by Iraqi troops "extremely reliable" reports indicate that he was killed by two bullets aimed at him. "It is said in Khuzestan that the killing of Mostafa Chamran was planned in detail by one or more unidentified people and that he was not killed by Iraqi mortar fire. One of our correspondents has quoted a number of Ahvaz residents who have said that combatants for Iran's freedom killed Mostafa Chamran to avenge the death of their comrades in arms who were executed by him." [Summary from poor reception] [NC231201 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 22 Jun 81]

REPORTS ON KHALKALI, BEHESTI--The Paris-based newspaper LE MATIN writes in its latest issue: Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali, famous as the executioner of the Islamic Republic, cut his trip to Moscow short and returned to Tehran as soon as he smelled blood. Khalkhali appeared at a meeting of Hezbollahs, who had gathered in front of the clerical Majlis to demonstrate against Bani-Sadr, and when he heard the shouts of "Bani-Sadr should be hanged" he laughed and nodded in consent, put his hands around his throat, meaning to say that he will resume the killings. In another part of its article, LE MATIN refers to the disturbances in Hamadan, Shiraz, Mashhad, Qom, Zahedan and Bandar Abbas and writes: The slogans of the demonstrators were all against Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti. [Text] [NC241406 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 Jun 81]

ATTACK ON JAMA--Majlis deputy for Tehran Dr Sami has issued the following warning to the interior minister on the occupation of the Jama offices: "In the name of God--honorable speaker of the National Consultative Assembly in accordance with Article 137 of the assembly's standing orders, you are requested to transmit the following warning to the honorable interior minister and the honorable judicial authorities: "On Wednesday, 20 Khordad 1360 [10 June] an attack took place on the central office of Jama (the Revolutionary Movement of the Muslim People of Iran) only a few hundred meters from the Islamic Consultative Assembly and only a few meters from the prime minister's office, and the office was occupied by the assailants. An account of what took place is set out in the attached memorandum, which is signed by security officers of the Central Komiteh stationed at the central police station. "Would you therefore warn His Excellency the Interior Ministry minister in connection with this violent attack, which took place in broad daylight, to take legal proceedings and to put an end to acts which discredit judicial security and transgress the law in the eyes of the citizens of the Islamic Republic." [Excerpt] [LD191449 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 14 Jun 81 p 3]

BALUCH UNITY FRONT--The Baluch Unity Front has issued a statement stating that in a clash between Baluchi fighters, revolution guards and gendarmes "unfortunately a number of our gendarme brothers were killed." The statement then says that Baluchi fighters avoid clashing with the "brothers in the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the police force who are considered to be comrades in arm." In another section the statement expresses regrets on the deaths of these people and says that since the Baluchi fighters do not want to clash with the military "all the Iranian military are requested to refuse, as best as possible, to accompany the revolution guards who are the murderers of your brothers in the armed forces." It calls on the military to join the Baluch Unity Front "in this patriotic struggle" and to help "crush the traitors and to save the homeland from the bloodthirsty" clutch as soon as possible. [Summary from poor reception] [NC201106 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 19 Jun 81]

BANI-SADR DISAPPEARANCE--Efforts by the leaders of the Islamic Republic and (Ayatollah's agents) to find Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the deposed president of the Islamic regime, have been futile so far. Official orders for Bani-Sadr's arrest were received on Sunday by the regime's agents. Khomeyni's prosecutor has asked all the people to arrest Bani-Sadr wherever they see him. Meanwhile,

there are many rumors on the whereabouts of the deposed president. A group of Khomeyni's opponents based in southern France state that Bani-Sadr has been able to flee the country. The French Radio and Television [words indistinct]. Experts on Middle East affairs believe that if Bani-Sadr flees Khomeyni's republic he will not be able to take any steps against the Islamic regime for a while because his wife and relatives are in the hands of the regime's agents. In a letter to his spiritual father Khomeyni some months ago, Bani-Sadr had asked him to take care of his wife and children in case something happened to him and not to allow the revolution guards and Hezbollah to torture them [words indistinct]. The killing of the families of opponents of the regime is an ordinary method used by the rule of Islamic justice. [Text] [NC231718 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 23 Jun 81]

POWER STRUGGLE AFFECTS WAR--Reports from the war fronts indicate that the struggle for power between Raja'i and Bani-Sadr, which ended with Khomeyni's support for [words indistinct], has strongly affected the Iran-Iraq war. Our correspondents report that the struggles for power in Tehran have caused concern and (?disappointed) officers, NCO's and the security forces. They also state that at present the wave of dissatisfaction and (?tension) among officers, NCO's and the armed forces is intensifying. The armed forces, gendarmerie and police forces are saying in connection with Bani-Sadr's dismissal as commander in chief and then his (?impeachment orders) that their turn will soon come, that commanders and officers will be imprisoned on various excuses and that the execution of officers will be resumed. [Text] [NC201659 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1300 GMT 20 Jun 81]

'LE MATIN' ON BANI-SADR--The Paris newspaper LE MATIN has referred to Bani-Sadr's seven-page letter to the nation and the armed forces and writes: In this letter Bani-Sadr has asked the armed forces and nation to safeguard his wife and children. The newspaper's columnist then writes: Some time ago, in a similar letter to his imam, Mr Bani-Sadr had asked the same of Khomeyni, who has now become his executioner. LE MATIN reported in detail on the recent killings in Tehran and the pitiful state of Pahlavi Avenue, which has been stained with the youths' blood. The article ends saying: Throughout history the world has not seen a government or regime that is so thirsty for blood. The more the leaders of the Islamic Republic suck blood, the more they thirst for it. [Text] [NC241358 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 Jun 81]

KURDS URGE BANI-SADR--In a message from Dr Qasemlu, the secretary general of the party, asked Bani-Sadr to join the Kurdish fighters. Presently, most of the country's Kurdish inhabited areas are occupied by the Kurdish fighters. The Kurds have announced that any of the officials of Khomeyni's regime who are prepared to struggle against Khomeyni and the clergy will be welcomed by their Kurdish brothers. During recent days, the Kurds have increased their attacks against the positions of the revolution guards and have killed tens of Khomeyni's mercenary guards. [Text] [NC231658 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 23 Jun 81]

AHVAZ STEEL WORKERS DISMISSAL--The Free Voice of Iran correspondent in Ahvaz reports that 12,000 employees of the Ahvaz Steel Industry will be dismissed. The correspondent adds that due to the disinterest of the Khomeyni regime in the (steel industry in Ahvaz) and the shortage of raw material, the Raja'i government in a letter to the Khuzestan governor general has ordered a decrease in the budget of this industry and a ban on its expansion. The letter also states that 12,000 workers and employees in this industry are to be dismissed and no compensation should be paid to them. The dismissal order will be announced soon. In order to prevent demonstrations and reactions by these employees the Khomeyni regime has announced that they will be employed in other plants. [Text] [GF220617 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 21 Jun 81]

ISLAMICIZING ARMY--The army should be completely liquidated and replaced by the Revolution Guards Corps. This is a topic discussed by a high-ranking Revolution Guards Corps official with Sadeq Qobzadeh. A Voice of Iran correspondent reports that, according to one of Qotbzadeh's very close friends, Qotbzadeh was accompanied on a recent trip abroad by a high-ranking Revolution Guards Corps official and a purchasing officer of the armed forces. According to this close friend of the former foreign minister of the clerical regime, during this trip the high-ranking Revolution Guards Corps official told Qotbzadeh that "We Revolution Guards have no trust whatsoever in the armed forces and a plan is to be implemented soon according to which the Revolution Guards forces will play a basic role in the war with Iraq. In addition, immediately after the conclusion of the war the armed forces will be liquidated and the Revolution Guards Corps will replace it, because the Islamic revolution should have a revolutionary army especially since there is the possibility that the present army, which is a remnant of the imperial army, might rise one day against the Islamic Republic." [Text] [NC241228 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 Jun 81]

PARIS, FRG INCIDENTS--One of our correspondents states in a dispatch from Paris that on Tuesday, 300 patriotic Iranian students started demonstrations in front of Khomeyni's embassy in Paris and chanted slogans against the bloodthirsty regime of the clergy, demanding the final downfall of the bunch of hooligans ruling our country by dictatorship. Meanwhile, we received another report from our correspondent in the FRG, indicating that 50 patriotic and freedom-seeking students raided the Islamic Republic's consulate in Hamburg. After beating up the agents of the Tehran regime they took down Ruhollah Khomeyni's pictures from the walls and tore them up. According to latest reports from Hamburg [words indistinct] that in addition to the consulate incident, severe clashes broke out in two universities--one in the dining room and the other in the dormitory between patriotic youths and agents of the Mullah's regime, as a result of which a number of people were injured. [Text] [NC251230 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 24 Jun 81]

FRENCH EXECUTIONS PROTEST--The French Socialist Party which forms the government of the country has officially protested the execution of regime opponents by officials of the Islamic Republic. Liberation newspaper reports that officials of the [Iranian] Embassy refused to receive the Socialist Party's representative, but the said representative threw the written protest into the embassy's post box. Therefore, the Socialist Party's protest is officially considered to be a received message. [Text] [NC251722 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 25 Jun 81]

AMINI ISSUES STATEMENT--A Voice of Iran correspondent reports from Paris that in a statement issued in that city former prime minister Dr 'Ali Amini, commenting on our country's present situation, said that all patriotic forces opposed to the present regime should form a national reconciliation organization to save Iran from the crisis ruling it. Dr Amini added that the people's resistance against the regime is a credit to them and that this is a tidings of Iran's salvation from the claws of the usurpers. Continuing his statement, Dr 'Ali Amini stated: A council consisting of the most outstanding dignitaries trusted by the people, most of whom are in Iran, will undertake Iran's administration in the national reconciliation government. Dr 'Ali Amini called on patriotic opponents of the present regime to start wide-scale strikes in order to drive the present regime to downfall and destruction. [Text] [NC241244 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 23 Jun 81]

MILITARY GARRISON CLASHES--According to a dispatch from the VOI correspondent in Tehran, there were clashes in Bagh-e Shahr Garrison in Tehran this morning. Several people were severely hurt. We remind you that the rulers of the regime of mullahs are giving military training to groups of Afghans there and that these groups are gradually sent to the fronts to fight Iraqis. The conflict in Bagh-e Shahr Garrison happened as a result of the explosion at the Islamic Republican Party headquarters and the death of (?reactionary) rulers of the regime of mullahs. [Text] [GF301946 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 0330 GMT 30 Jun 81]

BALUCHI TRIBES TO RISE--According to REUTER, the freedom fighters of Baluchestan are preparing for an armed struggle against the anti-Iranian regime of Khomeyni. Baluchi tribal leaders have said that they will be able to mobilize around 30,000 fighters if necessary. In the past few weeks the executioners of the Islamic regime of Khomeyni have repeatedly bombed Baluchi tribes and killed a large number of women and children. [Text] [GF291803 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 29 Jun 81]

BOMB EXPLOSIONS--During the past 24 hours bombs exploded in four parts of Tehran. According to reports from Khomeyni's radio, his officials defused three bombs before their explosion. In cities of Shiraz, Tabriz, Mashhad and Rasht some bombs also exploded. In Qom one was injured as a result of a bomb explosion. [Text] [GF291748 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 29 Jun 81]

MUSAVI KILLED--Hoseyn Musavi, the editor of the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, was appointed as foreign minister of Khomeyni's republic. He seems to have been killed last night in the explosion. [Text] [GF291805 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 29 Jun 81]

GUARDS TO BALUCHISTAN--According to a VOI correspondent in the capital, 62 guards under the command of 'Abdollah 'Abdollahi left 'Eshrat Abad Garrison--one of the Revolution Guards Corps' garrisons--for Baluchestan on Sunday. Our correspondent adds: The reason for the departure of the 62 guards is that there is an uprising in a military garrison in Baluchestan. They have been assigned the task of crushing the uprising. According to latest dispatches, the zealous Baluchi fighters have been informed of this event and are prepared to fight the criminal murdering lackeys of Eshrat Abad Khomeyni in order to teach them a lesson which has been taught to other treacherous guards over past weeks. [Text] [GF302013 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 0330 GMT 30 Jun 81]

KORDESTAN CLASHES--Severe clashes broke out between combatant Kurds and mercenary guards during the funeral service for revolution guards killed in Mahabad. During the clashes 8 people were killed and 15 were injured. The Mahabad governor was among the people wounded. Foreign agencies have reported that the combatant Kurds have been able to capture a large number of revolution guards. [Text] [NC270057 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 26 Jun 81]

BABA'IS STATEMENT IN CYPRUS--The Associated Press has reported from Nicosia that the National Assembly of Baha'is in Cyprus has sent a message to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim asking for arrangements to be made for the Baha'is' departure from Iran. In this message the Baha'is of Cyprus have stated that so far 40 Baha'is have been executed in Iran and that a large number of them are imprisoned. Some were killed by the revolution guards for refusing to give up their faith. [Text] [NC270103 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 26 Jun 81]

DOCTORS', NURSES' STATEMENT--In a statement recently released and bearing the signatures of 51 doctors and nurses of Iranian hospitals, the inhumane acts of the leaders of the Islamic Republic and of the revolution guards who steal corpses from the coroner's morgue and kidnap wounded people from hospitals have been strongly condemned. The 51 signatories refer to the stealing of two corpses from the coroner's office as well as the kidnaping of a wounded person from Amir Alam Hospital by the revolution guards and note that the doctor on duty who has confessed to these tragic acts has been threatened with arrest and torture. The statement calls on all doctors and nurses to express their aversion to such acts and not to allow the hospitals to be transgressed. [Text] [NC270025 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 25 Jun 81]

FORMER AMBASSADOR CRITICIZED--Khomeyni's ambassador in Vienna, Austria has resigned. A Voice of Iran correspondent reports that the ambassador, Mohammad Abed-Navani, said that the acts of the mullahs' regime do not conform with the principles of Islam and are illegal. He added: The Tehran regime's leaders are using Islam as a smokescreen to hide their acts. Khomeyni's rule has fascist leanings. Mohammad Abed-Navandi expressed surprise that the Western world has stayed silent on the fascist acts of Khomeyni's rule of suppression and force. Our correspondent reports that this is Khomeyni's second ambassador to resign in protest over the mullahs' wrong and fundamentalist policies. Informed sources have said that these gentlemen who cooperated with the mullahs for 3 years, to the extent of being the representatives of these treacherous executioners abroad, want to gain the people's mercy by resigning now that they see Khomeyni's rotten regime on the downfall. But these gentlemen do not know that soon national courts will summon them and study their cases as it will study the cases of the other devoted servants of the rule of despotism. [Text] [NC270034 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 25 Jun 81]

PALESTINIANS, LIBYANS IN COUNTRY--A Voice of Iran correspondent, quoting one of Ayatollah Khomeyni's close associates, reports that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has told Ruhollah Khomeyni that if the financial aid to the Palestinians is increased he is prepared to send Palestinian strike forces to Tehran and to other provinces where wide-scale demonstrations by opponents are taking place and to assassinate the leaders of the clerical regime's opponents. The Voice of Iran correspondent adds: At present Mehrabad Airport is controlled by Palestinian agents and the activities of the employees and applicants in government offices are also controlled by those foreign agents. Quoting one of the secretaries in the Ministry of Education the Voice of Iran correspondent says: At the moment a large number of Libyans, working under the rubric of educational organizations, have been stationed in Tehran. All of them are spies trained by the terrorist Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi. These foreign mercenaries' mission is to cooperate with the revolution guards when necessary and to attack patriots opposing the clerical regime. According to observers, Khomeyni's regime can feel the siege by the people getting tighter. He has asked for help from Libya and 'Arafat in order to use their assistance to further intensify the suppression and killings. [Text] [NC270032 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 25 Jun 81]

MASHHAD INCIDENT--Our correspondent reports that a number of hezbollah club wielders raided the house of Mahmud Qomi, son of Ayatollah Hasan Qomi, and a clergyman in Mashhad. After greatly insulting and harassing him they disobeyed him. Our correspondent reports that the reason for this dastardly attack by Khomeyni's hirelings was the criticisms recently made by this respectable clergyman of the Islamic Republic and its leaders, especially Khomeyni. [Text] [NC270038 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 25 Jun 81]

QOM CLASHES--The Voice of Iran's special envoy to Qom reports that as a result of clashes between revolution guards and a large number of brave Azerbaijanis in Qom, a number of people on both sides were wounded. In many parts of Qom the shop windows were broken and a number of vehicles were burned. Continuing his report, our special envoy says: The religious city of Qom is brimming with wrath against the mullahs' regime, a regime which executes a number of our compatriots every day on empty charges. In many cases groups of brave Qom residents were seen to demonstrate in the streets together with the Azerbaijani combatants and to shout "death to Khomeyni" slogans. The only hope and wish of the combatant people of Qom is to reply to Ayatollah Shari'atmadari's call with the help of the brave Azerbaijanis. This great religious leader, who is extremely concerned about the incidents throughout Iran and about the savage executions by the central government, has implicitly called on the people to resist the regime of oppression and force. It is for this reason that the people are demanding in unison the destruction of a bunch of (?mullahs) who are ruling under the name of Islam, but not true Islam. [Text] [NC272015 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 26 Jun 81]

BANI-SADR MESSAGE--in its latest issue, ESTEQLAL PUBLICATION, which is published abroad, carried a message from Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, instead of the banned ENJELAB-E ISLAMI newspaper. In this message Bani-Sadr calls for the war with Iraq to be continued and invites the people to a struggle to gain freedom of speech. [Text] [NC271917 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 27 Jun 81]

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL STATEMENT--World agencies have reported that the statement by the chairman of the Secretariat of Amnesty International, published in London, calls on all its members throughout the world to request the leaders of Khomeyni's Islamic Republic to end the wave of executions that are increasing each day. Part of the statement says that within a period of less than 3 years the rule of the mullahs in Iran has sacrificed more than 1,600 people through summary and illegal courts. Only in the (?past few days, at least 41 people were executed on false charges and without the right of self-defense) [words indistinct]. Amnesty International's statement adds that the number of 1,600 is the (?minimum estimation). This group of people's execution orders were openly issued and (?carried out), but thousands of others have been executed without trial and mostly without any reports on their execution being given to the mass media. There are no signs that these crimes, unprecedented in the history of the free and civilized world, will end. We wish to recall that among the people executed during the past few days were (?two authors) whose only weapon was their pen. The (?reactionary) and inhumane regime, opposing the spoken word and pen, executes these people in order to prevent (?them from exposing the crimes and abominable nature of a bunch of opportunist mullahs). [Text] [NC271930 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1805 GMT 26 Jun 81]

UNREST SPREADS--In continuation of the wave of our compatriots' protest against the executions by the mullahs' regime, our correspondent reports that disturbing unrest can be seen in 15 important cities, unrest that heralds salvation from the clutches of the mullahs. The people of Tehran and some other cities, who have held wide-scale demonstrations, have risen in unison and with a common slogan speaking of the need to overthrow the usurpers. This unrest is also spreading to other areas in our huge country of Iran. Meanwhile, the leaders of the mullahs' regime have, by mobilizing their subservient revolution guards, issued orders to fire on the people. As a result, during the past few days a number of our compatriots have been executed on baseless charges on the orders of Khomeyni's courts and on the judgment of the insane Sheikh Sadeq Khalkhali. The Voice of Iran correspondent adds: The greatness of the demonstrations by the opponents of the Islamic Republic have led to regional riots and, according to latest reports, more than 15 important cities have witnessed such riots. Meanwhile, the Society of Iranian Intellectuals and Writers has issued an open letter warning that human rights are being completely trampled on under Ruhollah Khomeyni's rule. The society of intellectuals has strongly protested the dastardly execution of Bozorg 'Alavi. [Text] [NC271529 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 26 Jun 81]

WOMEN OUSTED FROM JOBS--Our correspondent has reported from Tehran that within the framework of limiting the activities of Iranian women the clerical regime has decided to dismiss all Iranair hostesses only because they were born females. In a discussion with one of Iranair's hostesses, the Voice of Iran correspondent was informed that the wave of dismissals of women is not only continuing in Iranair but that on the orders of Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i the plan to dismiss the country's toiling women from other ministries and government agencies is being implemented. This respectable Iranian woman added that the Iranian women's resistance groups will very shortly organize a massive march in Tehran and in the provinces to protest the mullahs' decisions. [Text] [NC270027 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 25 Jun 81]

FORMER MINISTER ARRESTED--According to reports received by us from various parts of Tehran, the former oil minister of the Islamic Republic and one of Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's associates, 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, was arrested on Tuesday. This report has not been confirmed or denied so far by any of the Islamic Republic's officials (?and) efforts by foreign correspondents to gain more information on 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar's arrest have been in vain. [Text]
[NC270940 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 1805 GMT 25 Jun 81]

CSO: 4640/22

RECENT CASABLANCA RIOTS RECOUNTED

NC260912 Paris AFP in English 0850 GMT 26 Jun #1

[Report by Herve Martin]

[Text] Casablanca, 26 Jun (AFP)--[Words indistinct] out of work. He is like thousands of young Moroccans who took part in the demonstrations against food prices that became riots last weekend in Casablanca. Mahmoud says he saw security forces shoot some of them dead. "One of my buddies--he was 14--took a bullet right in the head. His brain literally exploded before my eyes," the young man said, in one particularly vivid recollection of the violence.

His testimony contradicts, as do the assertions of the opposition Socialist Party, the government's story that all those who died here were killed by knives, stones and blunt instruments. The official count is 66 dead, although the opposition says more than 200 died.

But Mahmoud also acknowledged that some of the rioters seemed to be "frenzied" and provoked security forces by advancing on them with stones.

A reporter found Mahmoud, who did not want to give his last name, in a street of the working-class district of Al-Foukara, where he loiters all day, every day. He has been without work for a year, he said, since he had to leave school after a four-month jail term for having taken part in a student strike. Mahmoud says he is "disgusted with a country where a skilled worker earns the equivalent of five packs of cigarettes a day."

So, he was enthusiastic when the Democratic Labor Confederation (CDT, close to the socialists) called for a general strike last Saturday to protest against recent rises in the cost of basic necessities decreed by the government of Premier Maati Bouabid.

Three days earlier, the police called Mahmoud in "to advise me to behave myself." But he wasn't worried. "The strike called on the same theme the previous Thursday by the Moroccan Labor Union (UMT--a rival to the CDT) was followed by everyone and there wasn't the slightest incident. I thought Saturday would be the same story."

"In my neighborhood," Mahmoud said, "the violence began about 9 am, when the people saw the buses were running. They realized the government wanted to wreck the strike and torpedo the CDT, which is much more militant than the UMT. The people got worked up, and a bunch of kids, most of them less than 15, stoned the buses, stopped them and set them on fire."

Up to that point, Mahmoud believes, nothing was amiss. The government was wrong to put the buses out on the street during a general strike.

"But among us (demonstrators), there were a lot of really poor people from the slums. They had never heard about labor unions, but they wanted to take advantage of the situation. So they began holding up motorists (a Frenchman was killed when hit by a stone as he drove through Casablanca Saturday), burning their cars with gas bottles and looting stores. They were throwing stones at auxiliary policemen. Who didn't react," the young man said.

Mahmoud said that about noon army troops arrived, replacing the police. "They immediately began firing blanks at us. Some of the demonstrators were in a frenzy. They advanced on the soldiers, holding stones and shouting 'Kill us, kill us.' You would have thought they wanted to commit suicide. Then the army opened up with rifles and submachineguns. It was incredibly violent," he said, telling how his young friend was shot in the head.

Mahmoud said clashes with the army lasted until 9 pm and all night tanks patrolled the neighborhood. "Police cars with loudspeakers were going back and forth in the streets, ordering everybody to hand over their wounded friends or relatives, as well as the bodies of those who were killed during the demonstration.

"The following day (Sunday), about 3 pm," Mahmoud went on, "there was more firing when the army tried to stop a group of demonstrators from burning a bus depot. Many more people were killed then."

From Sunday night, the young man said, it has been quiet, with the army continuing its patrols and the police "making new arrests every day. The people are afraid." (The Casablanca governor said yesterday that most of those arrested had been freed.)

"Here, most of the people just wanted a peaceful strike against the price increase," Mahmoud said. "They do not approve of the violence of some of the demonstrators."

CSO: 4500

NATION'S ECONOMIC STRAINS OUTLINED

London 8 DAYS in English No 21, 30 May 81 p 53

[Article by Howard Schissel: "Sahara War Drains Moroccan Coffers"]

[Text] Morocco is in dire straits financially as a result of the Western Sahara war and a severe drought.

IN AN ATMOSPHERE of severe economic crisis Morocco is preparing the general outlines of its next Five Year Development Plan (1980-1985). At the beginning of May, King Hassan told the Superior Council for Planning that the top priorities for the coming five years will include: a more rational working of the kingdom's immense fishing potential (a minister of fisheries was appointed for the first time); the use of new techniques to broaden mineral exploitation; plus investment in education and professional training to improve the performance of Moroccan labour.

The Moroccan economy has been suffering from the combined effects of the Western Sahara war, the rising price of imported oil and a serious drought which cut agricultural output by more than half in the 1980-1981 season. In spite of a programme of strict austerity most indicators show a general economic decline.

In 1978 the government unexpectedly scrapped its existing Five Year Plan and replaced it with a more modest three year economic consolidation scheme. Other efforts to improve the economy were also taken: a credit cutback and a slash in government spending; restriction of non-essential imports and special incentives to persuade the 400,000 Moroccans working abroad, mainly in France, to repatriate a greater percentage of their earnings.

The budget deficit was reduced from 17 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product

(GDP) in 1977 to 11.5 per cent last year and the trade balance deficit from Moroccan dirhams 8.5 bn (\$1.7bn) to Mdir 7.2bn over the same period, but inflation has remained in double figures, unemployment has grown and expansion of industrial activity has been stymied.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) came to the rescue last year with a \$988m standby arrangement extending until 1983, its second largest financial assistance package after Turkey. What is more, Saudi Arabia contributed around \$600m in non-military aid in 1980 and Iraq, for the first time, contributed \$190m in soft loans as well as granting a \$3 a barrel discount on oil.

In spite of this large influx of money Morocco's balance of payments has deteriorated, the deficit rising from Mdir125m (\$25.4m) in 1977 to Mdir1bn last year. Consequently Rabat's foreign currency reserves plummeted by 33 per cent last year and by March 1981 covered a mere eight days of imports. To make things worse, the country has to shell out \$900m a year for debt servicing — total foreign debt is now over \$9bn — compared with \$140m in 1976.

The recovery of the price of phosphates and derivatives on the world market offered a badly needed boost for the economy, but phosphate export earnings still cover only 75 per cent of the \$1bn a year oil import bill. Moreover, last year's drought sent agriculture into the doldrums. The cereal crop (4.6m tonnes in 1979-1980) was only

in 1960-1961, with wheat imports jumping from 1 ton to about 400 tons in the past year.

The World Bank recently prepared a highly critical report on the Moroccan economy, underlining government mismanagement and the excessive influence of political considerations in economic decision making. The report recommended further austerity tightening and a reduction of government subsidies for basic foodstuffs. King Hassan has replied to these recommendations by naming Tach Benbouach as the new minister of planning. As the prime mover of the 1960-1965 plan, he will be responsible for shifting the emphasis towards agricultural development and the revision of the outdated investment code.


Most economic experts reckon that the 4-5 per cent growth which Prime Minister Mouhamed Boumedienne for the 1960-1965 plan is over-optimistic, particularly as Morocco is spending about \$100 million on the Scharah water effort. The eventual success of efforts to patch up the ailing economy, therefore, must depend on a return to peace in the region.

CAPTURED PILOT DESCRIBES ATTACK ON CUBAN FISHING BOATS

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 31 May 81 p 13

[Article by Wilfredo Fernandez]

[Text]

 ON SATURDAY, July 12, 1980, "unidentified" military jet planes bombed and strafed two Cuban fishing vessels 30 miles off the coast of Western Sahara, killing one man and wounding three others. At the time, the Moroccan monarchy denied that its air force was responsible for the attack.

But today, nine months later, in the middle of the Sahara Desert, I interviewed a Moroccan pilot who revealed some details of the attack on the Marchena and the Olfama Plan, belonging to the Cuban Fishing Fleet.

The attack resulted in the death of Manuel Vascara, the captain of the Marchena. Senior engineer Narciso Sueli and first mate Juan Molina were seriously wounded, and José Quiñero Vidal, the first mate of the Olfama Plan, suffered light wounds.

Now the silence has been broken and the Rabat regime's secrets about the event are out in the open.

After driving hundreds of kilometers through the desert in a jeep, taking precautions against being discovered by Moroccan reconnaissance planes, fighters from the POLISARIO Front took me to a spot in the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic where members of the Ministry of Defense introduced me to pilot Leonid Lhasen.

The self-proclaimed, self-assured pilot gave the world a new version of the Moroccan aggression on the Cuban boats.

PL: Would you please state your age and your general personal data?

A: Twenty-seven years old; master sergeant. I was admitted to the Air Academy in 1971.

PL: Are you a pilot of U.S.-built F-5s?

A: Yes.

PL: Where did you do your training?

A: In Morocco and in France.

PL: Who trained you?

A: The Moroccans and the French.

PL: What have you done before you were taken prisoner?

A: In Dakhla, formerly Villa Cisneros.

PL: How and when were you taken prisoner?

A: In the Bay of Khamanfra operation, on December 27, 1980.

PL: In which military operations against the Saharan people have you been involved?

A: The second Tap-Tan operation, operations at the port of El Asila, Bir Baizran, Saguia Bou Crat, Laboucrpts, Mahlag, Langush. Most of these operations were in 1979, except Ras al Khamanfra, which took place in 1980.

PL: What do you know about the attack on the Cuban boats?

A: I know that when these boats were sighted a call went through to the air force and two Moroccan F-5s took off and bombed the Cuban vessels. Although I was stationed in Marrakech at the time, I learned how the Moroccan air force based in Dakhla had reacted.

PL: How did you find out about it?

A: When it happened, information developed fast that the Moroccan air force had bombed Cuban boats.

PL: Are the Moroccan planes operating in the zone marked or unmarked?

A: Yes, they're marked. All the planes operating in the Sahara carry Moroccan insignia. I don't know whether the planes that attacked the boats were marked or unmarked. That information didn't reach the pilots, but the secret reports must have certainly included it.

PL: Were the F-5 planes that attacked the Cuban boats similar to the ones you fly?

A: Yes, the two planes that attacked the Cuban boats were F-5s. I'm sure of that.

PL: Can you tell us anything else about the attack?

A: I can say with certainty that on the day of the attack there were six pilots in Dahla whose mission was to fly the F-5s. Unquestionably, the two who flew the assignment were among them.

PL: What other information do you remember about the attack on the Cuban boats?

A: The military reports made after the operation against the Cuban vessels are being kept secret. What I am certain of is that two Moroccan F-5 pilots were on duty at the Dahla air force base and although they're under orders not to talk about their activities, we pilots always talk among ourselves.

PL: So, talking among yourselves, did you receive reliable information about the Moroccan attack on the Cuban vessels?

A: The pilots stationed in Meknes commented that Moroccan planes had bombed some Cuban boats. As for me, I've only flown in operations over the Sahara. But my commanding officer could have ordered me, or any other pilot, to hit another target.

PL: Who ordered the attack on the Cuban boats?

A: General headquarters at El Aaiún. All orders given to Moroccan planes in Villa Chamarra come from the general headquarters at El Aaiún. That was where the order to open fire on the boats came from. A mission of this concerning fishing vessels can be easily carried out by the air force from Dahla. The air force at Villa Chamarra coordinates all orders for sea action with the navy.

PL: Who trains the Moroccan pilots in Dahla,

a piece of Saharan territory occupied by Morocco?

A: We F-5 pilots are trained by Moroccans and some foreigners, mainly French.

PL: Do you know the route taken by the planes that attacked the Cuban boats?

A: The planes took off from the south of Dahla and did not have any fixed itinerary for the mission.

PL: Do F-5 pilots carry any personal identification with them in operations?

A: No, they don't carry any identification.

PL: Do you recall the names of the Moroccan F-5 pilots that were on duty at Dahla on the day the attack on the Cuban boats was ordered?

A: Yes, there were six and their names and ranks are as follows: Commander Simoni, Second Lieutenants Bui Berfil and Aberchan, Assistant Rabell and lieutenants Badat and Hilel. Second lieutenants are more experienced than sergeants. That's why it seems more likely that they were the ones ordered to attack the Cuban vessels. I say this because their experience is greater, they have been in the air force longer and are the ones with the most experience in everything, and so they get the most important assignments from the commanding officer.

PL: Are there any U.S. advisors in the Moroccan air force?

A: I've seen them repairing the radar in the airports. They do this kind of work all over Morocco.

PL: Did you study in France?

A: Yes, that's where I got my advanced pilot's certificate. In order to fly fighter planes, we Moroccans must take an advanced course in France, and some of us study in the United States. When I was stationed in Morocco I was given a plane for my assignments. There's not much difference between the French and U.S. training.

This France-Lexis interview broke the silence that the Rabat regime had tried hard to keep for close to a year and left no doubt as to the Moroccan monarchy's guilt in the aggression against the defenseless crews of the Cuban fishing fleet.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

NEW FIVE-YEAR PLAN AIMS AT INCREASING OUTPUT, REVENUE

Aden 14 OCTOBER in Arabic 31 May 81 p 2

/Article/ "The Second 5-Year Plan: Attainment of Greater Steps and Achievements in the Realm of Economic and Social Development"

/Text/ At its latest session, the Supreme People's Council approved the second 5-year plan and the decree bearing on it. On this subject, the council urged working people and toilers to exert their maximum powers of innovative labor to carry out the projects listed in the plan, because, through them, it will be possible to develop their living standard in the future.

Here it is necessary to describe the goals of the plan. It enjoys special significance in the economic and social life of our people, since it has arisen in order to absorb the programmatic, political, economic and developmental goals the First Conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party approved for the measures and procedures the Central Committee adopted at its eighth session and relies on the main trends and landmarks which the General Exceptional Conference of the Yemeni Socialist Party approved last October.

In view of the importance the plan holds since it is the party's second program, we consider it important to shed further light on its main goals in order that all the workers' and toilers' efforts may be directed toward attaining them, since therein lies a source of happiness for the masses of our people, improvement of life, and construction of a strong material base for domestic economy.

When it was set forth, the second 5-year plan took into consideration the most important characteristics and features of the domestic economy on the one hand and its most important complexities and problems on the other. In this, it relied on the total achievements, areas of expertise and experiences that have been gained in the short period of development our country has gone through under the aegis of the national democratic revolution as represented by development efforts and plans in the period between 1971 and 1980, in order to achieve greater steps and accomplishments in the context of economic and social development and to achieve greater use of existing powers and capabilities, while making constant reviews in order to limit all negative features and deficiencies which have accompanied the course of development and have limited the use of powers and capabilities--thereby aiming at increasing returns and yields and limiting waste and profligacy.

Goals of the Plan

The goals of the second 5-year plan have therefore been defined as:

Increasing social production and productive national income, in 1980 prices, from 314 and 166.6 million dinars in 1980 to 513.3 and 277.3 million dinars in 1985, at rates of increase of approximately 63.5 and 65.1 percent during the plan period and annual rates of growth of about 10.3 and 10.7 percent, respectively.

Another result of the increase in national production and income will be an increase in the per capita share of productive national income from 87.5 million dinars in 1980 to 128.2 dinars in 1985--that is, a percentage increase estimated at 46.5 percent during the 5 years, or an annual growth rate of approximately 7.9 percent.

The plan aims to realize these increases through increased contributions by the productive branches in production and national income, at rates greater than those of the productive service branches, making possible a greater rectification of the economic and social structure. Therefore the productive branches' relative contribution to social production will increase from 36.2 percent in 1980 to 58.2 percent in 1985, while the productive service branches' relative contribution will drop from 43.8 percent in 1980 to 41.8 percent in 1985.

Another goal of the plan is to give leadership and the principal role to the public and cooperative sector, then to the mixed and private sectors, according to these sectors' abilities to achieve the goals which have been drawn up. Thus the government sector's relative contribution to social production will increase from 41.6 percent in 1981 to 49.4 percent in 1985, that of the cooperative sector from 6 to 7.3 percent, and that of the mixed sector from 3.6 to 4.2 percent.

Conversely, the private sector's share will drop from 48.8 to 39.1 percent.

The plan is aimed at lowering the productive unit's share of material expenses, as a result of a rise in productive capability. Indicative of this is a drop in the relative importance of material expenditures for social production, from 53.2 percent in 1980 to 31.9 percent in 1985, which will mean a greater increase in net output.

In addition to organizing the use of human resources, labor and wages, the plan will strive to reconstitute the structure of labor and wages, with the goal of consolidating returns and making this element participate and be interconnected with other elements of production for the sake of improving the economic situation and raising production rates--taking into account existing situations and conditions on the one hand and the attainment of further successes in improving the labor situation and providing the requisite numbers of the diverse skilled and specialized persons the domestic economy requires on the other.

Proceeding from this premise, the plan aims at attaining an increase of 94,400 in the number of people working in all branches of the domestic economy. Thus the number of working people will increase from 439,900 in 1980 to 532,300 in 1985, that is, by 21 percent.

It is expected that from this increase the productive branches will obtain about 69,400 workers, the productive service branches 10,900 workers, and the nonproductive service branches 12,100 workers.

The plan also aims at achieving growth in work productivity and increasing the volume of workers and the average wage. It is expected that work productivity will increase by 59.3 percent in general during the plan period and that the average wage will increase by 15.6 percent, from 646.8 dinars in 1980 to 747.6 dinars in 1985. In this regard, the plan will link increases in work productivity to increases in wages, while distinguishing between productive and service work installations.

It aims at increasing the volume of trade with various countries of the world, on condition that a development in trade relations thereby take place in a manner favoring Arab and socialist countries. It is expected that the volume of trade with these countries will increase from 16.8 and 14 percent, respectively, in 1980 to about 21.4 and 40 percent respectively in 1985, and trade with the developing countries from 11.6 to 14.1 percent, while the share of trade with capitalist countries will drop from 57.6 to approximately 24.5 percent.

In addition to that, the soundness of the country's balance of payments will be preserved by encouraging private remittances from expatriates, developing relations with fraternal and friendly countries and scheduling foreign loans.

It also aims at providing the citizens' food and other consumer goods requirements; the plan aims at increasing the volume of goods in retail commerce from about 193.6 million dinars in 1980 to about 292 million dinars in 1985, a rate of increase of 0.6 percent. Thus the per capita share of these goods will rise from about 101.7 dinars in 1980 to 134.9 dinars in 1985--a rate of increase of approximately 32.6 percent.

The expected increases in social production will make it possible to increase the share of local products of the volume of goods in retail commerce from about 31.3 percent in 1980 to about 37.4 percent in 1985.

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NATION'S INVESTMENT POLICY REVIEWED

London 8 DAYS in English Vol 3, 23 May 81 p 36

[Article by Michael Monboyard: "Tunisia Bids for Massive Investment"]

[Text] To create new jobs on a massive scale, Tunisia needs to stimulate investment. But first its banking system must expand.

INVESTMENT IN TUNISIA is expected to increase in the years to come due to the establishment of four new international development banks in Tunis. The government is hoping for assistance from the Gulf countries and France, in particular.

The Franco-Tunisian-Arab Bank was set up, with a capital of \$2m following the establishment of a joint cooperation bank with Algeria. Recently the decision was made to establish two investment banks with Arab funds exclusively — the Tunisian-Kuwaiti Development Bank and the Tunisian-Saudi Investment Company. Each has a \$2m capital.

Tunisia is in great need of foreign investment as it hopes to create some 670,000 new jobs this decade. To achieve this, it will need \$1.6bn worth of investments over the next five years, an enormous amount of money.

The Tunisian government realised that the vast money resources in the Gulf could assist Tunisia's development, and consequently took advantage of the triangular cooperation — often recommended but almost never applied — between African countries in need of

investment, Gulf oil-producing countries with large money reserves and industrial countries with technology.

Kuwaiti investments into tourism have been expanded, and the Kuwaiti Consortium of Real Estate Investments is now hoping to diversify its activities, namely into the construction of luxury buildings and offices, and in agro-industry.

The consortium has pledged to invest to 50m (\$103m) over the next five years, while several French companies have studied the possibility of new investments in Tunisia.

The new international development banks' activities are vital, as Tunisia still faces a difficult economic situation. The country depended on its oil production to reduce its trade balance deficit, but production peaked in 1980 at 5.6m tonnes.

Oil accounted for 50 per cent of Tunisia's exports last year, but the IMF estimates that the country's trade deficit — which amounted to SDR808.7m (1 SDR = \$1.20313) in 1980 — would jump to SDR953.6m this year. Moreover, the rise in banking interest rates will increase the difficulty of servicing such a deficit.

NATION'S HOUSING EFFORTS REVIEWED

London 8 DAYS in English No 21, 30 May 81 p 36

[Article by Michael Monboyard: "Tunis Quick To Raise New Roofs"]

[Text]

TUNISIA HAS managed to solve its acute housing shortage problem and can now concentrate on the renewal and conversion of existing dwellings, and improving the appearance of Tunisian towns.

According to Tunisian Minister of Housing Moncef Belnadj Amor, 280,000 new housing units will have been built between 1973 and 1981, a significant improvement over 1961-1971, when only 104,000 units were constructed. Some 40,000 units will be built in 1981 alone, while demand is currently estimated at 25,000 a year.

The success in exceeding demand was the direct result of an extensive housing programme developed by the Tunisian government. The programme was launched in 1973 with the setting up of a state housing and banking scheme financed by individual contributions and managed by the National Bank. The timing was appropriate, as the percentage of the average family budget spent on housing had risen from 16 per cent in 1966 to 17 per cent in 1973, 19 per cent in 1975 and by 1980 it was 30 per cent.

Social security institutions were another important source of capital funding, while exterior investment and individual enterprise played a major role in the development of housing facilities. The great bulk of the financing is usually absorbed by the purchase of the site itself, a factor which confirms the rapid increase in the price of land. In 1967, for instance, a square metre

of land in the vicinity of Tunis cost Tunisian dinars 0.5 (\$1); today it would be worth at least TD60 (\$120).

The increase has been caused by rising demand for living, industrial and tourist facility space.

Tunisia is attempting to institutionalise the actual building process by involving construction and real estate companies. Already a significant percentage of new dwellings is being built by such organisations, and the eventual purchaser of a new unit is unlikely to be involved in the actual construction of his home.

In terms of the actual construction itself, the only building material which is in short supply is cement. But this problem will be soon solved with the construction of a new cement plant which will have sufficient spare capacity to produce material for export to Algeria.

The most encouraging development is the participation of foreign countries in the building sector's growth. For example, the Kuwaiti Property Investment Consortium, which has in the past concentrated on the tourist sector, decided recently to extend its activities to housing.

It plans to invest TD50m (\$100m) over the next five years in the construction of dwelling units. Algeria has also decided to participate in Tunisia's housing programme.

SDAR OFFICIAL DESCRIBES SITUATION IN COUNTRY

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 May 81 p 12

[Article by Luis M. Arce]

[Text]

● MOHAMED SIDATI, minister-counselor of the Presidency of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), told Granma that his government placed great importance on the 2nd Congress of the Association of Third World Economists held in Havana, in which he took part as a member of the Association. He also referred to the current international situation and reported on the progress of his people's struggle for full national liberation.

"The Congress had great importance," he said, "considering the international situation. There is serious concern over the imperialist threats, chiefly by the United States, against a large part of the world. These threats are expressed in their most brutal form against Cuba, other countries and other areas where they are trying to create a permanent climate of tension and destabilization — for example, in our country, the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic."

Mohamed Sidati added that the Congress had tried to find the ways and means to struggle against the imperialist powers' economic, political and military aggression against the underdeveloped countries.

He had words of praise for Fidel's speech, which he described as profoundly analytical and offering well-founded solutions, and he added that he had made a motion that it be adopted as a basic document for the Congress.

In regard to the situation in his country, Sidati said, "Thanks to the successes of the Saharan people, we are being respected and, today, more than ever before, the forces of reaction are trying to frustrate our inevitable progress by giving massive aid to our attackers. This means that we're a cause for concern for the imperialists."

"Today we're recognized by most of the African countries and, therefore, the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic should have a seat in the Organization of African Unity (OAU)."

After reviewing all the material difficulties the Saharan people have to cope with in such

fields as health, education, food, etc., he said that the present situation could be summed up as one of fighting and building the society at the same time. He said this was quite difficult but the Saharan people were carrying out the dual task successfully.

He went on to say that in spite of the enemy attacks, the government of the SADR had been able to teach 90 percent of the children to read and write and is now planning to greatly increase health services to the people.

As to the military situation, he said that the third phase of the Houari Boumediene Offensive, which has resulted in serious defeats for the forces of the expansionist Moroccan regime, was now being put into effect.

"Morocco is receiving massive aid from the imperialists," he said. "Lately it's been receiving a tremendous amount of armament, chiefly planes, from the Reagan administration, and we consider this a direct U.S. declaration of war against the Saharan people and the other peoples in the region. The imperialists are trying to prevent the defeat of the Moroccan regime's army, and this is why the financial aid, like that given by the reactionary Saudi Arabian regime, is so enormous."

He denounced South Africa and Israel for supplying weapons to Morocco. "This not only demonstrates the collusion between Rabat and the regime of apartheid and Zionism but also the fact that Morocco's attacks on the Saharan people constitute an aggression against all of Africa and the Arab people as a whole."

"South African ships are bringing arms to Morocco and South African military advisers are training the Moroccan troops," he asserted.

In conclusion, Mohamed Sidati called for even more international solidarity with the Saharan people in their struggle against the imperialists' attacks and reiterated his people's determination to win.

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